JANUARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3058.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1789.

Philadelphia Dispensary, Dec. 15, 1788.

Account of Patients admitted, &c. &c.

The number of patients admitted from Dec. 1, 1787, to Dec. 1, 1788, is - - - 1596

Of whom the number cured is	-	1294
dead	- -	81
relieved	-	84
discharged disorderly		27
Removed to the Hospital and House of Employment,	- - -	13
Remaining under cure,	- -	97
		1596

Account of Receipts and Expenditures.

Received from contributors	£ 339	1	10
Balance remaining in the Treasurer's hands since last year	228	10	1
			£567 11 11

The expenditures have been as follow, viz.

House expences, medicines, &c.	£371	10	1
House rent - -	57	10	0
Apothecary's salary -	100	0	0
Printing and stationary -	12	15	4
Collecting subscriptions -	8	2	9
Balance remaining in the Treasurer's hands - -	17	13	9
			£567 11 11

In rendering the annual statement of the accounts of the Dispensary, the Managers do not think it necessary to enlarge on the utility of the institution. They are convinced, that the list of patients who have partaken of its benefits will speak more loudly in its favor than any thing they can offer. The contributors and the public in general are reminded, that this charity is supported by annual subscriptions, and that unless they are continued and punctually paid, the institution must fail. From different circumstances, such as deaths, removals, &c. many subscriptions become void every year; and to supply the places of such, the charitable and benevolent are informed that a subscription-book is constantly kept open at the *Dispensary*, in Chesnut-street, and at Mr. *John Clifford*'s, the Treasurer, in Front near Arch-street, where their assistance will be gratefully received.

The contributors to the institution are notified, that an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held at the Dispensary, on Monday, the 5th day of January next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon. The votes of the ladies will be received by proxy.

WILLIAM WHITE,
GEORGE DUFFIELD,
ROBERT BLACKWELL,
SAMUEL POWELL,
SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
THOMAS FRANKLIN,
THOMAS CLIFFORD.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30, 1788.

Establishment of the Post Coaches for the year 1789.

Winter Establishment.

From the 1st of November to the 1st of May, the Eastern Mail will arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock, P. M.

And set out on Mondays and Thursdays, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M.

The Southern Mail

Will arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock, P. M.

And set out on Mondays and Thursdays, at half past nine o'clock, A. M.

Summer Establishment.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of November, the Eastern Mail will arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock, P. M.

And set out on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past nine o'clock, A. M.

The Southern Mail

Will arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock, P. M.

And set out on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past eight o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for the Eastern Shore of Maryland will arrive on the same days and hours with the Southern Mail.

And set out on the same days with the Southern Mail, one hour earlier.

THE POST FOR PITTSBURG will set out on Wednesday, the 7th of January, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. and afterwards every second Wednesday throughout the year.

As there are several places of the same name, the merchants and others are requested to be more particular in the direction of their letters in future.

N. B. As the utmost punctuality is necessary, it is expected that letters will be left at the Office seasonably, otherwise they will be *delayed* until next *Post Day*.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may best suit,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Chester county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premises convenient buildings, with a sufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield township, Chester county, near the premises.

t f.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 2.

THE "loaves and the fishes" are all the cry in Boston—but the citizens of New-Hampshire (or Portsmouth if you please) have no need of either—consequently we do not learn that the seekers here are very numerous; though it is said, perhaps with some truth, that there are some who would gladly partake of—a small slice.

December 16. Yesterday, agreeable to notification, the inhabitants of this town assembled for the choice of Federal Representatives, Electors, &c. The poll was closed in the evening, and stood as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon.	Peirse Long, Esq.	109
	Benjamin West, esq.	89
	Paine Wingate, esq.	52
	Woodbury Langdon, esq.	44
	Samuel Livermore, esq.	36
	John Pickering, esq.	17

ELECTORS.

Hon.	John Parker, esq.	111
	John Pickering, esq.	105
	General Folsom,	100
	Christopher Toppan, esq.	97
	Robert Wallis, esq.	94

It is to be lamented, that in matters of such general consequence, our fellow-citizens should be so inattentive to their true interests. At the above meeting not more than one quarter of the inhabitants, qualified by law to vote, attended.

From the general complexion of affairs, it is very difficult to conjecture, whether there will be a choice, by the people of this state, of federal representatives. To "divide and conquer," is the maxim of some, while others are dozing away their privileges in sloth and supineness. "Men and bretheren, these things ought not to be."

At Northil, the votes for representatives stood thus:

Hon.	Paine Wingate, esq.	56
	Benjamin West, esq.	54
	Peirse Long, esq.	30
	Woodbury Langdon, esq.	22
	Judge Livermore,	11

BOSTON, December 22.

Thursday last was the day appointed for the freemen of this state to give in their suffrages for persons to represent this commonwealth in the Congress of the United States. The following are the most authentic accounts of the votes given in.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT.

Towns.	Mr. Ames,	Mr. Adams.	Lost votes
Boston,	445	439	17
Roxbury,	45	5	18
Dorchester,	41	3	0
Milton,	16	3	12
Hingham,	28	1	0

MIDDLESEX.

Charlestown, Hon. Mr. Varnum, 45—Hon. Mr. Gerry 25.

Woburn, Loammi Baldwin, esq. 43—Hon. Mr. Gerry, 7.

ESSEX.

Andover, Hon. Mr. Dane, 104.

Marblehead, Hon. Jonathan Jackson, 88—Hon. Mr. Goodhue 5.

In Salem it is said there were a majority of votes for Mr. Jackson.

The votes for Electors of President and Vice-President, were—In Boston, Hon. Jabez Fisher, 369—Hon. Caleb Davis, 389.* Roxbury, Mr. Fisher, 58—Mr. Davis 22. Hingham, for Messrs. Fisher and Davis. In Essex district—in Marblehead, unanimous for Hon. Azor Orne, and Hon. George Cabot. Danvers Titcomb and Cabot. Andover, Hon. S. Phillips, jun. and Mr. Cabot. Cambridge, Hon. Mr. Dana, 75—Hon. E. Brooks, 44.

December 25.

REPRESENTATIVES.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT.

	Mr. Ames.	Mr. Adams.	Lost.
Stoughton	17	1	43
Medway	0	0	32
Foxboro'	4	13	3
Weymouth	0	20	4

* Through haste, the votes for the Honorable Mr. Davis were mistated in Saturday's Centinel.

WORCESTER DISTRICT.

Mendon, Colonel Grout 14. Honorable J. Sprague 22.

Northboro', Hon. Artemas Ward 18. Col. Grout 1.

PLYMOUTH, &c. DISTRICT.

Plymouth, Hon. Mr. Patridge 50. Hon. J. Warren 25.

In Bridgewater and Rochester, the Hon. George Patridge, Esq. had a large majority of votes.

MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.

Waltham, Hon. Mr. Gerry 24. General J. Brooks 12.

E. Sudbury, Mr. Gerry 25. Hon. Mr. Gorham 26.

IN ESSEX DISTRICT.

The candidates voted for are the Honorable Mr. Goodhue, Hon. Mr. Jackson, Honorable Mr. Dane, Honorable Mr. Holton——they had in

	Mr. G.	Mr. J.	Mr. D.	Mr. H.
Salem	198	8	2	1
Ipswich	13	37	24	27
Beverly	0	77	35	0
Danvers	31	0	0	31
Middleton	0	0	1	7
Topsfield	5	0	4	35
Andover	0	1	104	0
Lynn	37	0	3	0
Lynnfield	13	6	2	0

Gloucester and Manchester, highest numbers, we hear, for Mr. Jackson.

In Attleborough, the votes were—for the Hon. George Leonard, 88---Honorable Phanuel Bishop, 12.

According to information received from the county of York, it is highly probable that the Honorable George Thatcher, Esquire, wil be chosen to represent them in the Federal Congress.

The severity of the weather, says a correspondent, has been assigned by some, as a reason, why so few of the freemen in this state have attended the late town-meeting for the choice of federal representatives and electors. How surprising that a matter so trivial, when put in competition with the object in view, should operate as has been evinced. The chilling frosts of winter, are but trifling compared to the consequences which will result from chusing men to govern us, who are unworthy of our trust and confidence-----wherever a choice should not take place, freemen think of these things.

A correspondent observes, that the friends of the Hon. Mr. Adams were mistaken in propagating the idea that all the true friends of that venerable patriot would give him their votes for representative to the new Congress. Many, many of that worthy gentleman's best friends did not, for various reasons, bestow on him their suffrages; some, from the idea that he would not accept of the office; others, that the duties of it would be too great for his age and infirmities to bear—and some, from a supposition, that his abilities were too much wanted at home. So that those who plume themselves upon what they term the declension of Mr. Adams's popularity, are certainly in the wrong. While the Americans remain sensible of the blessings of independence, the name of Adams shall continue to be revered.

From a Correspondent.

The "old man" who recently complained through the medium of the Centinel, of spies and informers, with respect to the West-India trade, knew pretty well what he was about.--- "Facts are stubborn things," which will not stoop to Monsieur's paltry cunning.

The recent conduct of the freemen of this commonwealth, says a correspondent, does not evince that ardour for liberty and privileges which the representatives of the different towns have ever held up to view, as actuating the people whom they had the honor to represent. According to the present statement of votes given in, it does not appear that more that half the citizens of this state have paid proper attention to the darling privilege of chusing their own rulers; lethargy is not becoming the spirit of a free and independent people.

" But there are other conſiderations which more *particularly*
" affect this ſtate, and which ſhould make us anxious to ſecure a
" repreſentation in the ſenate of the United States. It is well
" known that the reſidence of Congreſs is an object of magni-
" tude, and the money introduced by it into our ſtate of great
" and general advantage to our citizens. The effects, indeed,
" of their reſidence may be more immediately felt at the capital;
" but nevertheleſs they diffuſe themſelves throughout all parts of
" the ſtate, and I am perſuaded that even the inhabitants of the
" diſtant counties of Montgomery and Waſhington partake of
" them, though in a leſs degree. The real importance of this
" object will appear, ſir, in a more ſtriking light, if we conſi-
" der the unremitted efforts which have been made by the ſtate of
" Pennſylvania to draw Congreſs from us. Sir, there can
" ſcarcely be a doubt, that if we ſhould fail of a repreſentation
" in the general ſenate, ſhe will ſucceed in her attempt, and on
" ſuch an event we ſhould be deprived of a great and fruitful
" ſource of wealth and property.

" It may perhaps be urged, and it cannot reaſonably be doubted,
" that the repreſentatives will be attentive to the preſervation of
" our intereſts; but our relative weight in that body appears in-
" conſiderable to what we poſſeſs in the ſenate. The combina-
" tion of a few of the great ſtates in the ſouthward would be
" ſufficient to deprive us of Congreſs, if it depended wholly on
" the lower houſe. But if we are repreſented in the ſenate, we
" ſhall have a greater chance of ſecurity againſt any ſuch combi-
" nation, becauſe there the larger and the ſmaller ſtates, being on
" an equal footing with reſpect to numbers, we have a higher
" probability of ſucceſs in our efforts to retain Congreſs, perhaps
" for a ſeries of years."

Extract from Mr. Harriſon's Speech in the Legiſlature of New-York.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

I AM a citizen of the United States, a friend to the *principles* on which the *Fœderal Government* is eſtabliſhed, and am deeply intereſted in its duration.

The effect that a late ordinance, for aſſembling the firſt Congreſs at New-York, has had on the minds of the inhabitants of the ſouthern ſtates, has greatly alarmed me---But I am more peculiarly concerned about the conſequences, when I obſerve the inſidious deſign of the people of New-York (expreſſed in the ſpeech, from which the above is an extract) to *retain* Congreſs in that eccentric diſtrict, although they always had affected to declare, that they abhorred the idea of a *permanent* arrangement, ſo partial and oppreſſive in its tendency.

I wiſh to quiet the public mind on this ſubject, and to convince our ſouthern brethren, that a meaſure, which they ſo juſtly deprecate, as oppoſed to the ſpirit of a conſtitution, which the preamble thereof holds out as ordained to *eſtabliſh juſtice* and *promote the general welfare*, muſt be ſpeedily renounced, even by its moſt violent adherents.

Detached from the influence of *local* or *partial* conſiderations, and governed by the pureſt motives of *public good*, I will adduce ſome arguments againſt the expediency of ſuch an arrangement, drawn from the incontrovertible principles of truth and juſtice.

1ſt. Becauſe the ſtates, who with cordial and unſuſpicious confidence parted with all thoſe powers which regulated their national and aggregate intereſts, and which they veſted in the fœderal government, have been fully perſuaded, that in ſo doing, they have conſulted their reſpective advantages, by thus conſolidating and ſtrengthening the powers of the union.

But if, under the operation of a government thus conſtituted, the *mutual* intereſts and accommodation of the ſtates be not impartially attended to, the peace, proſperity and preſervation of the union muſt neceſſarily be endangered.

2d. Becauſe the aſſembling the government in a ſituation *ſo remote* from the *centre* of national population, there being 42 repreſentatives and 16 ſenators to the ſouthward, and but 17 repreſentatives and 8 ſenators to the northward of New-York) is obviouſly an act of extreme *partiality*, and has an aſpect towards *local* aggrandizement and *particular* intereſts---By confining that amazing *influence* which always ſurrounds the ſeat of government to ſuch an eccentric diſtrict, it muſt eventually attach to it ſo great a portion of *ſtrength*, as muſt terminate, when aided by *ambitious* views, in the *extinction* of the confederacy, or the *degradation* of a conſiderable part of it. That this idea is well founded, will appear evident, from an attentive conſideration paid to relative powers and reſources, poſſeſſed by the *northern* and *ſouthern* ſtates; which involves the neceſſity of taking care, that the *ambition* of the *powerful* members ſhould not be accompanied by the *means* of degrading the *weak*, and of rendering them ſubordinate and dependent, which might tend to *diſſolve* the confederacy, as has happened with other leagues, conſtituted on diſſimilar and unequal terms.

3d. Becauſe ſome of the ſouthern ſtates have been ſeriouſly alarmed at thoſe parts of the conſtitution, which cloathe a majority of the legiſlature with the power of *regulating commerce*, which may tend to confine and *monopolize* the carrying trade---as well as with the power of *eſtabliſhing duties on foreign imports*, which, under the ſpecious and ſeducing plea of encouraging domeſtic manufactures, may be carried to ſo injurious an extreme, as to operate as a prohibition; the incautious or intereſted exerciſe of theſe powers may conſequently be made the engines of *ſevere oppreſſion* to the *ſouthern* ſtates, which renders it neceſſary to guard againſt the effects of ſuch a combination.

A ſimilar one has already and recently exiſted, when an attempt was made in Congreſs to barter away the invaluable rights of the ſouthern ſtates to the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, ſecured by treaty, and the great law of nature and of nations, in exchange for certain commercial benefits which the ſeven navigating ſtates would almoſt excluſively have enjoyed---it will again *exiſt*, whenever *intereſt*, that powerful *agent*, which aſſimilates diſcordant objects, ſeparates or increaſes the force of ſtrong connections, requires it---and it will *exiſt*, in a degree proportional to *its* active interfetence.

As ſome of the ſouthern ſtates have ſelected theſe powers, as inducing the ſtrongeſt objections to the fœderal conſtitution, it was unwiſe to place the ſeat of government in the *midſt* of the *navigating and manufacturing ſtates*, as it muſt doubtleſs diſcompoſe the harmony of the union, by creating ſtrong apprehenſions of an *influence* and *co-operation* of *intereſts*, which may engender commercial and fiſcal regulations, exceedingly *oppreſſive* and *injurious* to the ſouthern members of the confederacy.

Influence, by facilitating the *means*, will give the *opportunity*, and a diſtinct and ſeparate *intereſt* will form the *impulſe*. There is nothing then to depend upon, as an *adequate controul*, to check the inducements that will exiſt to *ſacrifice the weaker party*; the government muſt conſequently commence in *diſtruſt*, and, if this arrangement continues, proceed with *jealouſy*, and poſſibly terminate in *diſcord*.

4th. Becauſe great *alarm* and *apprehenſion* muſt ariſe in every reflecting mind in the *ſouthern* diſtrict of the union, who views the chart of the country, and conſiders with what facility, from *local* advantage of ſituation a *combined* force in the *fœderal legiſlature* may be aſſembled, whenever any great queſtion, to which the *northern* ſtates are attached, was to be agitated, or any important point determined, where it was neceſſary to out number their opponents, and accompliſh the ſecret wiſhes of an *intereſted majority*.

5th. Becauſe that *due proportion* of advantage, which ſhould be enjoyed by the *conſtituent parts* of a *free* and *equal* confederacy, and that attention which the ſtates have a right to expect to their *convenience*, require, that the government ſhould be aſſembled in the *midſt* of the population of the country; *where* its benefits might circulate as *equally* as poſſible, and *where* it might *equally* diffuſe its *animating influence*,---*where* its operations might diverge, and be *proportionally* felt throughout the whole extent of the United States, and reach to and controul the *extremities*---*where* the collective reſources of the union may be drawn into a point, and adminiſtered with the greateſt facility,---*where* the ſpeedieſt intelligence of hoſtile preparations and movements, domeſtic inſurrection, or external invaſions, may be obtained, and a military force to oppoſe, directed with the greateſt diſpatch---*where the more ſouthern* ſtates, which are in the neighbourhood of continual danger from their contiguity to the ſettlements of foreign nations, as well as to hoſtile tribes of Indians, might feel a confidence in the protection of government, by knowing that it was placed as near them as the general intereſts of the union would permit---*where* a frequent interchange of opinion, betwixt the members of the fœderal legiſlature and their reſpective conſtituents, (ſo as to admit of recourſe to their inſtructions, in preſſing caſes, when prompt deciſion was indeſpenſibly neceſſary) would be facilitated, as well as a communication betwixt the officers of the great departments and their dependencies, in the different ſtates.

6th. Becauſe the moſt productive branches of revenue ariſing from impoſt, will *more abundantly* be drawn from the *ſouthern ſtates*, as being the great *conſumers* of imported articles; and it is but juſt and reaſonable that they ſhould have a chance of being benefited by the expenditure thereof, which muſt depend on local ſituation and their reſpective diſtances from the ſeat of government.

7th. Becauſe the exerciſe of the *extenſive powers* that have been committed by the *individual* ſtates to the *general* government, will involve their reſpective citizens in a great variety of connections, and a more intimate relationſhip with its adminiſtration, more eſpecially in points which regard the fiſcal and judiciary departments;---this will oftentimes induce the neceſſity of the perſonal attendance of thoſe who have any buſineſs to tranſact with the Board of Revenue, or the Courts of Juſtice. This deſcription of citizens, with the counſel employed in defence of their ſuits, their witneſſes, &c. as well as the *ſenators* and *repreſentatives* for the ſouthern ſtates, muſt travel far beyond the *central* point of the population of the union, to their great detriment and diſadvantage.

8th. Becauſe the great and growing increaſe of the weſtern territory, and the immenſe reſources that have been promiſed to the union, towards the extinction of the fœderal debt, from the ſale of that fertile diſtrict, where new ſettlements are forming, that will ſoon riſe into independent ſtates, require the ſeat of government to be ſo placed, as to have an aſpect towards that country, in order to ſuperintend with facility its great and complicated intereſts, as well as to guard againſt the treachery of the Indian tribes, whoſe diſpoſitions at preſent appear hoſtile.

9th. Becauſe this act of flagrant *injuſtice*, not founded on a reaſon of neceſſity, or any attainable advantage of *general nature*, is ſo oppoſed to the ſpirit of *mutual accommodation* and *conceſſion*, on wich the fœderal government was formed, and which can alone continue to ſupport it, as muſt have a very inauſpicious effect, by creating *diſtruſt* and *diſſatisfaction* in the minds of the members of the firſt Congreſs, where only harmony, zeal for the public good, and confidence, ſhould reign.---A temper thus irritated will become very unfavourable to the progreſs of the important buſineſs that will agitate the fœderal councils, and may involve its malignant influence in the fundamental acts of legiſlation, and in the neceſſary and ordinary operations of government.

10th. Becauſe the reins of government muſt be proportionably relaxed at a *diſtance* from the ſeat of Congreſs, which will require a diſtrict, ſo far removed as the ſouthern ſtates are from New-York, to be governed by extraordinary efforts of power, in caſes of preſſing exigency, in order to give life and vigor to the public exertions in *ſo remote* a part of the union.---How far the exerciſe of a high handed authority will accord with the feelings of the citizens of the ſouthern ſtates, requires but little reflection to determine.

11th. Becauſe the only plea that is alledged for ſummoning Congreſs to meet at New-York, on account of the records being placed there, is *unſubſtantial* and *trivial*, inaſmuch as a removal to a *more central* ſituation could have been effected at a ſmall expence, and without the leaſt riſk to the public archives. Such objections muſt be deemed by every candid mind very unimportant, when contraſted with the immenſe diſadvantages ariſing from the diſſatisfaction or diſtruſt, which ſuch a partial ordinance of Congreſs would naturally occaſion. The arrangement rather indicates a reſolution to fix the ſeat of government permanently at New-York, which the advocates for the meaſure are the more ſanguine in their expectation of accompliſhing, from their reliance on the extent of influence which the firſt appointment of the numerous officers of Congreſs, and their eſtabliſhment in this favored diſtrict, will occaſion.

12th. Becauſe New-York is open to the ſea, and without defence;---and the place where Congreſs reſides ſhould be free from danger, and not expoſed to the predatory naval incurſions of an enemy: --Without ſuch ſecurity, the functions of government muſt be ſuſpended during an alarm of war, until a place of refuge can be found, where the deliberations of Congreſs would be free from apprehenſions, and where its records could be depoſited in unmoleſted ſecurity.

13th. Becauſe it is well known that vaſt importance and advantages, both with reſpect to population and riches, are always derived to that place and its ſurrounding diſtricts, where the public revenues are collected into a point, and which is the centre of the great monied operations. Many will be induced to reſide there, from the facility they will enjoy in negociating the public ſtocks, which will be by transfer, as well as from the benefits they will derive from being enabled to make a quick circulation of the public ſecurities.

The inhabitants in the vicinity thereof muſt naturally have a better chance of ſucceſs in filling the public offices, as they will have the opportunity of enforcing their pretenſions by perſonal application and addreſs---which are reaſons ſtrongly impreſſive of the neceſſity of placing Congreſs in as central a ſituation as poſſible.

Every patriot and ſtateſman, who are friends to the fœderal government, muſt feel the force of theſe arguments: There are many equally cogent, which are of too delicate a nature to convey to the public mind through the medium of a newſpaper.

A TRUE FEDERALIST.

Philadelphia, January 2d, 1789.

Newtown, January 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of this inſtant January, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, Two Plantations and Tracts of Land, adjoining each other; one containing 205 acres, whereon is an elegant large two ſtory Brick Houſe and kitchen, a large frame barn, ſtables, hay houſe, and other uſeful neceſſary buildings, all now in good repair, beautifully ſituated, and bounded on the river Delaware, about 4 miles below Trenton; the other contains 180 acres, whereon is a ſmall Log-houſe, &c. both ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Thomas and George Brown, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

N. B. The Purchaſe money will be divided in payments, and made eaſy.

CAME to the plantation of Sarah Sharp, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, one mile and a half from Kennet-Square, a young brown MARE, four years old, 13 hands three inches high, a large lump on the off ſide of her jaw. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ ROBERT CORKIN.

July 26, 1788.

Twelfth month 19th, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Moſes Roberts, late of Oley townſhip, Berks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

JOSEPH ROBERTS,)
† SAMUEL LEE, jun.) Adminiſtrators.

Cheſter county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one full, equal and undivided moiety or half part of a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Concord townſhip, bounded by lands late of Joſeph Pyle, James Chevers, George Lea, and by the line of New Caſtle county, containing in the whole 210 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Thomas Clayton, and to be ſold, by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. Miers Fiſher and Henry Hale Graham, Attornies for Thomas Goff, the owner of the other moiety of the above premiſes, propoſe attending, and offering the ſame for ſale, ſo that the purchaſer may be accommodated with the whole.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Trediffrin, bounded by lands of Thomas Waters, Benjamin Jones and others, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; the above land is ſituate in the Great Valley, and has a large proportion of meadow, and the improvements are excellent; taken in execution as the eſtate of William Dewees, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Shomo, in Windſor townſhip, Berks county, a certain tract of land, called Wilderneſs, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Francis Parvin, George Orwig, Benjamin Webb and Francis Yarnell, containing 154 acres, and allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Sweinhart, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Shomo, in Windſor townſhip, Berks county, a certain tract or parcel of land, called Aaron's Plains, ſituate on Big Scuylkill, over the ſecond mountain, in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of George Hoofman, Jacob Buſky, and vacant lands, containing 201 acres and five eighths, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taksn in execution as the eſtate of Aaron Bowen, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 22d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Adam Betz, inn-keeper, in Amity townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of George Mifflin and company, and vacant lands, containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, viz. a certain tract of land, called Mansfield, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Nicholas Eſh and vacant lands, containing 105 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Takrn in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Miller, and to be ſold, by

‖ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract of land, called John's Addition, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Andrew Kreamer, Michael Read, Peter Brickley and others, containing 77 acres and three quarters, and allowance; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hummel, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 10th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, inn-keeper, in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two meſſuages or tenements, and two tracts of land, one of them ſituate in Maxatany townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Sebaſtian Levan, Dewalt Wink and others, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; and the other of them ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of John Lardner and company, containing 600 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Keſling, and to be ſold, by ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

STRAYED out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Thurſday, the 13th day of November laſt, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, ten years old, his hind feet white, a few grey hairs in his forehead, and part of one fore foot white, is very well made, trots, paces and canters very well, is an eaſy hackney for a woman, was ſeen the ſame week at William M'Colough's, in ſaid county, who turned him in his paſture, but has not ſince been heard of in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES OLD.

December 31, 1788.

Newtown, December 29, 1788.

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſlave, and commited to this gaol, a certain Negroe man, who names himſelf Daniel Gift, a ſmart talkative fellow, about 18 or 19 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, plays on the fife, ſays he formerly lived in the Delaware ſtate, at Deer creek, with David M'Ilvaine; had on, when he came to this place, a blue cloth jacket, and brown cloth overalls. His maſter or owner, if any he has, is deſired to come within three weeks from this date, pay his fees, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by †

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

NEW-YORK, *December 25.*

To his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, *Esquire, Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the militia, and Admiral of the navy of the same.*

The respectful ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY, in Answer to his Excellency's Speech.

WE, the representatives of the people of the state of New-York, in Assembly convened, are deeply impressed with the importance of the change which is soon to take place in the general government, in consequence of the constitution ratified by the Convention of this state, lately held at Poughkeepsie; and we are fully convinced that the necessity of adopting measures, in conformity to the ordinance of Congress, for putting that constitution into operation, renders it peculiarly requisite that the legislature should be assembled at a seasonable and early period.

United with your Excellency, and the late Convention of this state, in the sentiment, "That no government can operate well, unless it possess the confidence and good will of the people," and impressed with the highest respect for the opinion of a large proportion of our constituents, as well as for the unanimous sense of the Convention, expressed in their circular letter, we shall pursue, with an ardour and perseverance adequate to the importance of the object, every measure which will tend to induce a speedy revision of the general system of government, by a *New Convention:* And we are convinced such a revision only can allay the apprehensions excited by those parts of that system, which are considered as exceptionable.

The proceedings of the commissioners appointed for holding treaties with the Indians, and the treaties they have entered into with the Oneida and Onandago nations, as they must conduce to the peace and prosperity of the state, and promote the welfare of the Indians, cannot fail of receiving our fullest approbation; and your excellency may be assured, that we shall chearfully concur in making such a provision as shall appear necessary for their faithful observance.

The requisition of the United States in Congress for the fœderal services of the current year, with the communications accompanying it, and the other important papers which your Excellency has directed to be laid before us, will receive our particular attention; and it will afford us much satisfaction to have it in our power to devise means for reducing the debt of the state, and supporting and advancing its credit---objects, with which the public honor and prosperity are inseparably connected.

We are sensible of the influence which the approaching change in the general government may have on the police and revenues of the state, and that the task of legislation is thereby rendered uncommonly difficult at the present time; but we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that all our deliberations will be directed by a sincere regard to the interest and happiness of our country, which, we are persuaded, can only be advanced by the justice and stability of our laws; by the diffusion of a general spirit of industry and frugality among our fellow citizens; and by a steady attention to the encouragement of agriculture and the useful arts, the only permanent sources of productive commerce and substantial wealth.

Signed, on behalf of the House,
JOHN LANSING, jun. Speaker.

Assembly Chamber, Dec. 23, 1788.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,

PERMIT me to tender you my warmest acknowledgments for this polite and obliging address, and to assure you I derive the highest satisfaction from the sentiments which you are pleased to express on the different subjects submitted to your consideration.

GEO. CLINTON.

About day-break, on the morning of the 20th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. *Asbbel Stoddard*, of the city of Hudson, Printer, caught fire, and was entirely consumed. The printing-office and almost every article of houshold furniture, it is said, were preserved from the flames.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 7.*

This being the Day appointed for choosing the ELECTORS, for this State, of a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, it may not be improper to lay before our readers the TICKET recommended by the Lancaster Conferrees. The Gentlemen nominated are,

JAMES WILSON,
COLLINSON READ,
LAURENCE KEENE,
JOHN ARNDT,
EDWARD HAND,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL POTTS,
GEORGE GIBSON,
DAVID GRIER, and
ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

A correspondent expresses his satisfaction on finding the general voice of the people in favor of WASHINGTON and ADAMS, as president and vice-president of the United States under the new government. The patriotic principles of both are well known. Their important services to their country are too recent to be forgotten. The services of the former have not been confined to the field: he has also graced the councils and deliberations of his country. He bore a distinguished part in forming the new constitution, and early suggested the necessity of giving energy to government. His celebrated *circular letter* has many features of the new constitution. But who is a stranger to his worth! The latter also stands high in the approbation of his grateful countrymen. He bore an early and distinguished part in the late revolution. At home and abroad, the great abilities of this able statesman have been long devoted to the service of his country. No man is better acquainted with the science of government, in all its various forms, than JOHN ADAMS. This will be readily admitted by every one who has read his "defence of the American constitutions;" from which book it is highly probable that many useful hints were taken by the convention in forming the fœderal constitution. It is not to be doubted, but that the friends of the constitution in all the states will be *unanimous* in the choice of these truly respectable patriots, that they may have an opportunity once more of exerting their abilities in promoting the welfare of their country, and in completely establishing that independence, for which they long struggled. Such men will soon rescue our distressed country from her present degraded situation, and exalt her to importance in the scale of nations. They will possess confidence and esteem at home, and command respect abroad. Long may their integrity and abilities entitle them to the suffrages of a grateful people. And long may they be employed in forwarding the domestic happiness, the agriculture, the commerce, and the manufactures of our country. Let all *the people* say, AMEN.

The hon. Philip Schuyler, and the hon. Robert Yates, Esqrs. are nominated by the hon. Senate of New-York to represent that State in the Senate of the United States.

HINTS.

THERE are above 200,000 horses in Pennsylvania. If these consume a gallon and a half of grain (or of cut straw and meal) per day, it amounts annually to above thirteen millions of bushels, worth, at one shilling per bushel, near £650,000. The use of oxen might easily save above half this sum yearly. Where is our wisdom, where our patriotism, to continue a practice so deeply injurious to the state.

THE farmers of the middle and northern states, and the woolen manufacturers, will find great advantage in making cloths with a linen or cotton chain, and woolen filling, as flax and cotton can be made superabundant, and the demand for wool cannot be satisfied. The true interest of the United States forbids the manufacture of cloths of *wool entirely.*

A thorough knowledge of *the mechanic powers* would be of peculiar use to those children, who are educated in the American free schools and might be completely taught in the last quarter of every pupil. A man, who is ready in the application of *the mechanic powers*, has an advantage equal to a third hand.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss.*

By the PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the said commonwealth, passed on the 4th day of October last, intituled, "*An Act directing the time, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States*, &c." elections for such Representatives were held on the last Wednesday in November last, in the city of Philadelphia, and in the several counties of this state; and the returns of the said several elections having been transmitted by the Sheriffs of the said city and counties respectively, to the Secretary of this Council: NOW WE, the Supreme Executive Council of the said commonwealth, having, agreeably to the directions of the said act, inspected and examined the said returns, and enumerated and ascertained the number of votes for each and every candidate, do hereby make known and declare, That FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, HENRY WYNKOOP, THOMAS HARTLEY, GEORGE CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, THOMAS SCOTT, PETER MUHLENBERG, and DANIEL HEISTER, are, according to said returns, highest in votes of the electors throughout this state, and in consequence are duly elected and chosen as representatives of and for this state, in the Congress of the United States.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency *Thomas Mifflin*, Esquire, President. and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and of the commonwealth the thirteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Attest, CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'ry.

*** A stated Meeting of the Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons will be held, at the German School-house in Cherry-Alley, on MONDAY Evening next, at Six o'Clock. The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as an Election of Officers for the Year ensuing will constitute part of the business.

Jan. 7, 1789. WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

At the *Coffee-House*, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at six o'clock in the evening, will begin the sale of the following property, belonging to the estate of JOSEPH DEANE; and continued from day to day until the whole be sold.

No. 1. A Two-story brick dwelling-house, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, 30 feet front, by 18 feet deep, has two rooms on a floor, compleatly finished, with an elegant floored piazza, 30 by 14 feet. The lot on which it stands is 72 feet on Schuylkill Water-street, and extending about 350 feet to low-water mark of the river; situate between Race and Vine-streets, and between the middle and upper ferries; commanding a beautiful prospect of the river for a considerable distance. A part of this lot is laid out in a garden, in which there are some fruit trees, and enclosed with a board fence; the remainder is in meadow ground, and enclosed with a good post and rail fence.

2. A lot on the east side of Schuylkill Water-street, and opposite to the above, containing 108 feet front on Water-street, and extending 264 feet, with the same front on Front-street; the whole laid out in a garden, in which there are sundry fruit trees, and enclosed with a board fence. There are on this lot a frame tenement, stable and chaise house.

3. A two story stone dwelling-house on Germantown Main-street, a little above the six mile stone; has two rooms on a floor, garret, kitchen, and a work-shop under the house. Adjoining is a one-story building, that has been occupied as a store; back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaise-house and stable; in the cellar there is a spring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the Main-street aforesaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half. There are two gardens, a small orchard, and a piece of good meadow---subject to a ground-rent of 5 and 11 16ths bushels of wheat per annum, and to a widow's dower of 7l. a year until her death.

4. A plantation and tract of land, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, containing 56 acres, of which there are about six acres of meadow, and as much of woodland. On the premises there is a two story frame dwelling house, 40 by 20 feet, lately finished, with two rooms on a floor; situate on the banks of the river Schuylkill, five miles from this city, and between the seats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Esquires. This place commands a beautiful prospect of the river, and has a valuable stone quarry convenient to the landing---subject to a ground rent of 7 and 4 10ths bushels of wheat per annum, and also to one fourth part of the annual income.

5. A plantation and tract of land in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, containing 136 acres, of which there are about 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and about 60 acres of woodland. On the premises there is a new two story stone dwelling, with two rooms on a floor, and a large new log barn; situate about 17 miles from this city, two from Norristown, and very convenient to several lime kilns.

6. A plantation and tract of land, in Hartford township, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large proportion of meadow, watered by a stream running through it. On the premises there are a log dwelling house and barn; distant about 25 miles from this city, and subject to a ground-rent of 5 and 7 tenths bushels of wheat per annum.

7. A two story stone dwelling house, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Easton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep, enclosed with a boarded fence.

8. A tract of patented land, in late Bedford now Huntingdon county, containing 414 acres and an half, of which there are said to be 150 acres cleared, a log dwelling house, spring house and barn; situate on the waters of Aughwick creek, in Clark's valley; has been on an improving lease for 10 years past.

9. Twenty-six tracts of patented land in late Westmoreland now Allegany county; situate about seven miles from the town of Pittsburg, one from the river Ohio, and opposite to Montour's, now General William Irwin's island, viz.

No. 104. *containing* 216 *acres and* 56 *perches with allowance.*

105.	206	20
106.	331	96
107.	349	80
110.	349	80
112.	349	80
113.	331	96
114.	237	8
119.	250	
120.	250	
121.	237	80
122.	237	80
123.	250	
124.	250	
125.	250	
126.	250	
127.	250	
128.	250	
129.	237	80
130.	237	80
131.	250	
132.	250	
191.	206	58
192.	206	58
195.	206	58
196.	206	58

10. 13666⅔ acres of patented land in Fayette county, Virginia; situate on a branch of the Kentucke river; was surveyed the 4th of May, 1784, in pursuance of sundry land office treasury warrants, issued the 28th of February, 1784.

11. A tract of land in Northampton county, containing 302 acres, was surveyed on a location, No. and dated the . The greatest part of this land is said to be a fine bottom, and will produce 200 acres of meadow ground.

12. A three story brick house and lot on the east side of Second-street, and the third above Spruce-street; containing 20 feet front on Second-street aforesaid, and extending in depth 111 feet, with the same front on Dock-street; on which front there is a new two story brick dwelling house, 18 feet by 40 in depth. Both houses are in tenantable repair, and now rent at £67 10 per annum; subject to a yearly ground rent of £12 and 24½ bushels of wheat.

13. A two story frame dwelling house and square of ground; containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-street, and 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-street; the whole laid out in a garden, with some excellent fruit trees; a pump with a well of good water near the door.

14. A lot of ground, containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-streets, and 187 feet from Chesnut towards Market-street; on which there are two brick-kilns, sheds, &c. in compleat order for making of bricks.

15. Three lots of ground on the north west corner of Fourth and Lombard-streets, containing 18 feet each on Fourth-street, by 92 feet deep.

16. One lot, corner of Spruce, Delaware Eighth-street, and opposite the Hospital wall, containing 20 feet on Spruce-street, and 100 feet on Eighth-street, to a 20 feet alley.

17. Five lots ditto, adjoining on Spruce-street, between Delaware Eighth-street and Blackberry alley, and opposite to the Hospital wall, containing 20 and 19 front feet, each, by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley.

18. Four lots ditto, on Delaware Eighth-street, between Spruce and Locust-streets, containing 20 feet front each, and extending 197, with the same front on Blackberry alley.

19. Fifty-six lotts ditto, containing 370 feet from Locust to Walnut-street, and 396 feet from Delaware Twelfth to Thirteenth-street, the most of which has two fronts.

20. Fifty-six lots ditto, containing 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-street, and 528 feet from Delaware Thirteenth-street to Broad-street, all of which have two fronts.

21. Twenty lots ditto, containing 602 feet from Race to Vine-streets and 247½ feet between Schuylkill Second and Third-streets. This is all high even ground, and commands a view of the river Schuylkill.

The following GROUND RENTS,

22. Issuing out of a lot of ground on the west side of Fourth-street, between Pine and Lombard-streets, containing 31 feet front, and 92 feet deep, on which there are two frame buildings---Granted to Godfrey Hoffman, at £19 7 6 per annum.

23. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 20 feet front by 92 feet deep, on which there is a frame workshop---Granted to William M'Dowell, carpenter, at £9 per annum.

24. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 18 feet front by 92 feet deep---Granted to James Morris, at £8 2 per annum.

25. One lot ditto, on Delawere Eighth-street, between Spruce and Locust-streets, containing 32 feet front, by 197 feet deep to Blackberry alley, on which there are two frame tenements---Granted to Thomas Shields, at £12.

26. One lot ditto, on the north east corner of Locust and Ninth-streets, 29 feet on Locust-street, and 46 feet on Ninth-street, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to William Shepherd, at £5 8 9 per annum.

27. One lot ditto, adjoining the above on Ninth-street, forty-six feet front, and 29 feet deep, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to Richard Rice, at £5 8 9 per annum.

Plans of the foregoing property will be exhibited, and attendance given at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER and } Assignees.
ROBERT RALSTON,

Philadelphia, December 31, 1788.

ALL persons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are desired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Assignees.

Spruce-street, near Third-street, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, on the 2d inst. A BAY MARE, five years old, near fourteen and a half hands high, has a small star, her near hind foot white, trots and canters. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES WEBB.

Downing's-Town, Chester Connty, Dec. 4, 1788. †

Isaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north side of Market-street, to the south side, nearly opposite, and between Front and Second-streets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to transact every branch of business as a Broker, with fidelity, care and dispatch.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Thomas Jones, tavern-keeper, in Weſt Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four meſſuages and ſix lots or tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, containing 416 acres and three quarters of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Nathan Hayes, John Paſmore, Aaron Baker, George Mitchel, James Hannum, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Doe-run tavern, in the townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres with allowance, &c. on which are erected ſundry valuable buildings; among which are a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill. The above land is ſituate on the waters of Doe-run, in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands late of William Hambleton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlan, Thomas Nixon and others: The ſaid land is very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceaſed, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of George Peirce, Thomas Bailey and others, containing by eſtimation 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Chalfant, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, bounded by a ſmall branch of French creek, and vacant land, containing 235 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Stevens, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the uſual allowance for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Francis Williamſon, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 27th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Sir John Fagg, Suſanna Cadman and others, containing 124 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Moore and William Moore, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Bunting, David Legatees, Alexander Caruthers, &c. containing 232 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Steel, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, bounded by Octorara creek, lands of Thomas Coulſon, James Wilſon, James Betty and Iſabella Edwards, containing 158 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Dickey, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Partnerſhip, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Mackey, Thomas Hayes, William Hanna and David Powel, containing 246 acres and an half, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Willey, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

THE partnerſhip of DEAVES, BAKER and ABELL, being this day diſſolved, by agreement, thoſe to whom they are indebted are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to pay their reſpective accounts to the ſubſcribers, who continue the buſineſs, under the firm of

Baker and Abell,

And have for Sale, at their STORES in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

Green coffee in bags, Iriſh cargo beef, Iriſh linens and chintzes, plain and ſtriped cambricks, printed linens, handkerchiefs, corduroys, thickſets, royal ribs, ſattinets, iron ſhovels, axes, and a ſhip's large Copper.

All which they will ſell on *reaſonable terms* for CASH, or SHORT CREDIT. Dec. 31, 1788.

WANTED,

At the Sail-cloth Manufactory in Boſton,

THREE FLAX-DRESSERS, that have worked in a ſail-cloth Factory in England. And ſail-cloth WEAVERS may have conſtant employ: And if proved workmen, will have reaſonable charges paid for their paſſage. Apply to

Philad. Dec. 26, 1788. HEWES & ANTHONY.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 360 Acres of Land, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road. There are ſome improvements on this tract, but it is chiefly valuable for its timber, which, being for the moſt part cheſnut, will be an object with thoſe who want timber and live in its vicinity. Unleſs ſold altogether, it will be divided into lots, when a ſufficient number of purchaſers apply to induce a diviſion. A conſtant ſtream runs through part of the tract, and affords an excellent ſite for a mill or mills, for manufacturing purpoſes. If occupied in this way, the timber may be advantageouſly applied. Applications may be made to JOSEPH WALKER, in the Valley, or to BENJAMIN ROWLAND, near the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry TRACTS in the ſettled parts of Northampton county, among which are two tracts, adjacent to each other, containing 760 acres, or thereabouts, on the Wyoming road, on Jones's creek, at Pocona, adjoining a ſettlement made by J. Saviz. This land is a thoroughfare for great numbers of the travellers to the weſtern countries, and thoſe going to Wyoming, or paſſing by the new roads to Tioga, &c. The greater part of one of the tracts may be converted into meadow, for an extenſive grazing farm, and the ſituation is valuable for a tavern and ſtore, as well as for raiſing and vending ſupplies for the families paſſing that way.

To be Let, a Plantation in the Delaware ſtate, on the Wilmington road, Naaman's creek, and the river Delaware, adjoining the bridge over that creek, twenty miles from Philadelphia. Much has been done towards making a conſiderable body of marſh and upland meadow, and a ſmall additional expence will complete the buſineſs. There is a good houſe on this tract. Apply to Col. Robinſon, at Naaman's creek.

A quantity of marſh meadow (moſtly timothy) and a few tons of excellent upland Hay, to be ſold.

Blockley, Dec. 29, 1788. † RICHARD PETERS.

IT is reported in Weſtmoreland county, by one Hoover, that was captive with the Indians, that there is a gentleman living in or near Philadelphia, that brought ſome children down from Albany about three years ago, that had been taken by the Indians: One Boy, Hoover ſays, about 13 years of age, that belonged to Alexander Acheſon, who was killed by the Indians at the time ſaid Boy, his Mother and Siſter were taken; his Mother has returned, and thinks ſaid gentleman has her ſon, but knows not where to find him. The boy's mother and friends, living in Franklin townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, beg the favor of ſaid gentleman to ſend a few lines, with his name and place of reſidence, to Mr. John Stine, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet, where there is a perſon, who will continue for ſome time, to endeavour to find ſaid boy, and, if poſſible to ſend word to Weſtmoreland.

October 15, 1788. JAMES LEECH.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 10th day of November laſt, two colts, viz. a HORSE and a MARE; the horſe is brown and trots, the mare black and paces, both ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old. The owner or owners are deſired to come, and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Dec. 22, 1788. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, at the premiſes, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Frame Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Catharine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, continued in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Catharine-ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet; bounded ſouthward by Catharine-ſtreet, eaſtward by Carpenter's alley (being 12 feet and a half wide) northward by ground granted by Robert Alliſon to William Moore, on ground-rent forever, and weſtward by ground alſo granted by ſaid Robert Alliſon to the ſaid William Moore, ſubject to ------

Alſo all that certain Yearly Rent-Charge or Sum of £9 0 0, lawful money of Pennſylvania, chargeable on, and yearly iſſuing out of three Pieces of Ground granted by the ſaid Robert Alliſon and Rachel his wife, to Francis Gurney, Eſquire, by indenture, dated the firſt day of October, 1775: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Robert Alliſon (Carpenter) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 13th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the Frankford road (called Maiden-ſtreet) and between the Front-ſtreet continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia and the ſtone bridge over Cohockſink creek, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and at the diſtance of 500 feet from the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth on the ſaid Frankford road or Maiden-ſtreet 60 feet, and in length on the eaſt ſide thereof 180, be the ſame in length more or leſs; bounded on the north by the ſaid Maiden-ſtreet, on the eaſt by other ground of Pain Newman and wife, on the ſouth by a new canal lately dug out for the ſaid creek, and on the weſt by John Dutton's lot; taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Rybold (fiſherman) and to be ſold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Bank of North America,

DECEMBER 23, 1788.

THE Sockholders of the Bank are deſired to take notice, that an *Election* for Twelve DIRECTORS, for the enſuing year, will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, at eleven o'clock.

PURSUANT, and in obedience to an act of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of holding Elections for ELECTORS, for this ſtate, for the purpoſe of chooſing a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT for the United States,

Public notice is hereby given to all the freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, qualified to vote for members of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid commonwealth of Pennſylvania, That an *Election* will be held on *Wedneſday*, the 7th of January next, at the ſame places where the General Elections have been heretofore held; when and where the ſaid freemen are to vote for *ten perſons as Electors, for the purpoſe of chooſing a Preſident and Vice Preſident for the United States.* And at the ſaid laſt-mentioned time and places the Judges, Inſpectors and other officers of the laſt General Election, are hereby notified and requeſted to attend, and diſcharge their ſeveral and reſpective duties, agreeably to the ſaid act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the ſaid 4th day of October, 1788, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

The election will be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this ſtate heretofore made and provided. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1788.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon---Two yearly rent-charges of £. 3 4 6 ſterling each, or the value thereof in coin current, according to the courſe of exchange between Philadelphia and London, charged on and iſſuing out of two contiguous lots, each containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 32 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth, eaſt and weſt, 60 feet; ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued; bounded northward by ground of Anthony Noble, ſouthward by ground late of William Branſon, eaſtward by ground late of William Annis, and weſtward by the ſaid Front ſtreet: taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John William Annis, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the 6th of April, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Plantation, known by the ſign of the White-horſe, lately kept by John Kerlin, deceaſed, and now by Arthur Rice, on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia, pleaſantly ſituated, and well known to be one of the beſt ſtands for public buſineſs on the ſaid road. The farm conſiſts of about 150 acres, more or leſs, of excellent land, part of which is wood-land, about 22 acres of excellent meadow, almoſt all of which can be readily watered, producing ſome of the beſt graſs, the reſt of the land is divided into different fields, all of which have been limed, ſome of them three times. There are on ſaid place an inexauſtible lime quarry, and a lime kiln near the center of the place, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a pump of excellent water near the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe near the kitchen door, and grainery above, a ſtone brew-houſe, &c. a large new ſtone ſtable, a log barn, ſheds, &c. a large garden paled in, and pleaſanty ſituated; likewiſe a convenient houſe, part ſquare logs and part ſtone, with a ſtone piazza and kitchen, ſome ſmall diſtance from the manſion-houſe, with a garden paled in near the houſe, a log ſtable near the ſame, &c. &c. For particulars, enquire of the Printers. t. b. c.

RAN away on the 9th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter county, an apprentice lad, named JOHN MALLIBY, about five feet ſix inches high; had on, a felt hat, brown coat, a light coloured waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Twelfth Mo. 11, 1788. † LEVI POWNALL.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogſhead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melaſſes, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeaſt;---to make Bread without Yeaſt, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine; --to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to ſettle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;--- The Cloſe of the Year.---Wiſe Sayings.---Tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table ſhewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, a Negro man, named JEM, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high. He is of a black complection, ſmooth ſkin, and a pleaſant countenance; has a remarkable white ſpeck or film on or near the ſight of his right eye, which he moſtly keeps ſhut. Had on, when he went away, a grey cloth ſhort coat, with plain white metal buttons, a lead coloured waiſt do. the foreparts lined with white linſey, the backs with ſtriped blue and white, tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old wool hat, new ſhoes tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken up 30 miles from home, or upwards; and in proportion for any leſs diſtance, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

§ WILLIAM STIDHAM.

N. B. As it is expected that ſaid Negro will try to get on board ſome veſſel; this is therefore to forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro into any other ſtate or place, on their peril. §

State of Delaware, near Chriſtiana ferry, Nov. 21, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3059.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1789.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will begin the ſale of the following property, belonging to the eſtate of JOSEPH DEANE; and continued from day to day until the whole be ſold.

No. 1. A Two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, 30 feet front, by 18 feet deep, has two rooms on a floor, compleatly finiſhed, with an elegant floored piazza, 30 by 14 feet. The lot on which it ſtands is 72 feet on Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and extending about 350 feet to low-water mark of the river; ſituate between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and between the middle and upper ferries; commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river for a conſiderable diſtance. A part of this lot is laid out in a garden, in which there are ſome fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence; the remainder is in meadow ground, and encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence.

2. A lot on the eaſt ſide of Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and oppoſite to the above, containing 108 feet front on Water-ſtreet, and extending 264 feet, with the ſame front on Front-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, in which there are ſundry fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence. There are on this lot a frame tenement, ſtable and chaiſe houſe.

3. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe on Germantown Main-ſtreet, a little above the ſix mile ſtone; has two rooms on a floor, garret, kitchen, and a work-ſhop under the houſe. Adjoining is a one-ſtory building, that has been occupied as a ſtore; back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaiſe-houſe and ſtable; in the cellar there is a ſpring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the Main-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half. There are two gardens, a ſmall orchard, and a piece of good meadow---ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 11 16ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and to a widow's dower of 7l. a year until her death.

4. A plantation and tract of land, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 56 acres, of which there are about ſix acres of meadow, and as much of woodland. On the premiſes there is a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, 40 by 20 feet, lately finiſhed, with two rooms on a floor; ſituate on the banks of the river Schuylkill, five miles from this city, and between the ſeats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires. This place commands a beautiful proſpect of the river, and has a valuable ſtone quarry convenient to the landing --ſubject to a ground-rent of 7 and 4 10ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and alſo to one fourth part of the annual income.

5. A plantation and tract of land in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 136 acres, of which there are about 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and about 60 acres of woodland. On the premiſes there is a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling, with two rooms on a floor, and a large new log barn; ſituate about 17 miles from this city, two from Norriſtown, and very convenient to ſeveral lime kilns.

6. A plantation and tract of land, in Hartford townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large proportion of meadow, watered by a ſtream running through it. On the premiſes there are a log dwelling houſe and barn; diſtant about 25 miles from this city, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 7 tenths buſhels of wheat per annum.

7. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Eaſton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep, encloſed with a boarded fence.

8. A tract of patented land, in late Bedford now Huntingdon county, containing 414 acres and an half, of which there are ſaid to be 150 acres cleared, a log dwelling houſe, ſpring houſe and barn; ſituate on the waters of Aughwick creek, in Clark's valley; has been on an improving leaſe for 10 years paſt.

9. Twenty-ſix tracts of patented land in late Weſtmoreland now Allegany county; ſituate about ſeven miles from the town of Pittſburg, one from the river Ohio, and oppoſite to Montour's, now General William Irwin's iſland, viz.

No. 104.	*containing* 216 *acres and* 56 *perches with allowance.*		
105.	206	20	
106.	331	96	
107.	349	80	
110.	349	80	
112.	349	80	
113.	331	96	
114.	237	8	
119.	250		
120.	250		
121.	237	80	
122.	237	80	
123.	250		
124.	250		
125.	250		
126.	250		
127.	250		
128.	250		
129.	237	80	
130.	237	80	
131.	250		
132.	250		
191.	206	58	
192.	206	58	
195.	206	58	
196.	206	58	

10. 136 66⅔ acres of patented land in Fayette county, Virginia; ſituate on a branch of the Kentucke river; was ſurveyed the 4th of May, 1784, in purſuance of ſundry land office treaſury warrants, iſſued the 28th of February, 1784.

11. A tract of land in Northampton county, containing 301 acres, was ſurveyed on a location, No. and dated the . The greateſt part of this land is ſaid to be a fine bottom, and will produce 200 acres of meadow ground.

12. A three ſtory brick houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and the third above Spruce-ſtreet; containing 20 feet front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extending in depth 111 feet, with the ſame front on Dock-ſtreet; on which front there is a new two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, 18 feet by 40 in depth. Both houſes are in tenantable repair, and now rent at £67 10 per annum; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of £12 and 24½ buſhels of wheat.

13. A two ſtory frame dwelling houſe and ſquare of ground; containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreet, and 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, with ſome excellent fruit trees; a pump with a well of good water near the door.

14. A lot of ground, containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreets, and 187 feet from Cheſnut towards Market-ſtreet; on which there are two brick-kilns, ſheds, &c. in compleat order for making of bricks.

15. Three lots of ground on the north weſt corner of Fourth and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 18 feet each on Fourth-ſtreet, by 92 feet deep.

16. One lot, corner of Spruce, Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 feet on Spruce-ſtreet, and 100 feet on Eighth-ſtreet, to a 20 feet alley.

17. Five lots ditto, adjoining on Spruce-ſtreet, between Delaware Eighth-ſtreet and Blackberry alley, and oppoſite to the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 and 19 front feet, each, by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley.

18. Four lots ditto, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 20 feet front each, and extending 197, with the ſame front on Blackberry alley.

19. Fifty-ſix lotts ditto, containing 370 feet from Locuſt to Walnut-ſtreet, and 396 feet from Delaware Twelfth to Thirteenth-ſtreet, the moſt of which has two fronts.

20. Fifty-ſix lots ditto, containing 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet, and 528 feet from Delaware Thirteenth-ſtreet to Broad-ſtreet, all of which have two fronts.

21. Twenty lots ditto, containing 602 feet from Race to Vine-ſtreets and 247½ feet between Schuylkill Second and Third-ſtreets. This is all high even ground, and commands a view of the river Schuylkill.

The following GROUND RENTS,

22. Iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 31 feet front, and 92 feet deep, on which there are two frame buildings---Granted to Godfrey Hoffman, at £19 7 6 per annum.

23. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 20 feet front by 92 feet deep, on which there is a frame workſhop---Granted to William M'Dowell, carpenter, at £9 per annum.

24. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 18 feet front by 92 feet deep---Granted to James Morris, at £8 2 per annum.

25. One lot ditto, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 32 feet front, by 197 feet deep to Blackberry alley, on which there are two frame tenements---Granted to Thomas Shields, at £12.

26. One lot ditto, on the north eaſt corner of Locuſt and Ninth-ſtreets, 29 feet on Locuſt-ſtreet, and 46 feet on Ninth-ſtreet, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to William Shepherd, at £5 8 9 per annum.

27. One lot ditto, adjoining the above on Ninth-ſtreet, forty-ſix feet front, and 29 feet deep, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to Richard Rice, at £5 8 9 per annum.

Plans of the foregoing property will be exhibited, and attendance given at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER and } Aſſignees.
ROBERT RALSTON,

Philadelphia, December 31, 1788.

Newtown, January 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of this inſtant January, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, Two Plantations and Tracts of Land, adjoining each other; one containing 205 acres, whereon is an elegant large two ſtory Brick Houſe and kitchen, a large frame barn, ſtables, hay houſe, and other uſeful neceſſary buildings, all now in good repair, beautifully ſituated, and bounded on the river Delaware, about 4 miles below Trenton; the other contains 180 acres, whereon is a ſmall Log-houſe, &c. both ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Thomas and George Brown, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

N. B. The Purchaſe money will be divided in payments, and made eaſy.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Shomo, in Windſor townſhip, Berks county, a certain tract of land, called Wilderneſs, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Francis Parvin, George Orwig, Benjamin Webb and Francis Yarnell, containing 154 acres, and allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Sweinhart, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Shomo, in Windſor townſhip, Berks county, a certain tract or parcel of land, called Aaron's Plains, ſituate on Big Scuylkill, over the ſecond mountain, in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of George Hoofman, Jacob Buſky, and vacant lands, containing 201 acres and five eighths, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Aaron Bowen, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 22d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Adam Betz, inn-keeper, in Amity townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of George Mifflin and company, and vacant lands, containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, viz. a certain tract of land, called Mansfield, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Nicholas Eſh and vacant lands, containing 105 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Takrn in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Miller, and to be ſold, by

‖ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, viz. a certain tract of land, called Mansfield, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Nicholas Eſh and vacant lands, containing 105 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Miller, and to be ſold, by

‖ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract of land, called John's Addition, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Andrew Kreamer, Michael Read, Peter Brickley and others, containing 77 acres and three quarters, and allowance; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hummel, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 10th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, inn-keeper, in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two meſſuages or tenements, and two tracts of land, one of them ſituate in Maxatany townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Sebaſtian Levan, Dewalt Wink and others, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; and the other of them ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of John Lardner and company, containing 600 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Keſling, and to be ſold, by

‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Twelfth month 19th, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Moſes Roberts, late of Oley townſhip, Berks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

JOSEPH ROBERTS, }
† SAMUEL LEE, jun. } Adminiſtrators.

ALL perſons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Aſſignees.

Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, on the 2d inſt. A BAY MARE, five years old, near fourteen and a half hands high, has a ſmall ſtar, her near hind foot white, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES WEBB.

Downing's-Town, Cheſter County, Dec. 4, 1788. †

STRAYED out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Thurſday, the 13th day of November laſt, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, ten years old, his hind feet white, a few grey hairs in his forehead, and part of one fore foot white, is very well made, trots, paces and canters very well, is an eaſy hackney for a woman, was ſeen the ſame week at William M'Colough's, in ſaid county, who turned him in his paſture, but has not ſince been heard of in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES OLD.

December 31, 1788.

Newtown, December 29, 1788.

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſlave, and commited to this gaol, a certain Negroe man, who names himſelf Daniel Gift, a ſmart talkative fellow, about 18 or 19 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, plays on the fife, ſays he formerly lived in the Delaware ſtate, at Deer creek, with David M'Ilvaine; had on, when he came to this place, a blue cloth jacket, and brown cloth overalls. His maſter or owner, if any he has, is deſired to come within three weeks from this date, pay his fees, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by †

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

CAME to the plantation of Sarah Sharp, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, one mile and a half from Kennet-Square, a young brown MARE, four years old, 13 hands three inches high, a large lump on the off ſide of her jaw. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ ROBERT CORKIN.

July 26, 1788.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon---Two yearly rent charges of £3 4 6 ſterling each, or the value thereof in coin current, according to the courſe of exchange between Philadelphia and London, charged on and iſſuing out of two contiguous lots, each containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 32 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth, eaſt and weſt, 60 feet; ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued; bounded northward by ground of Anthony Noble, ſouthward by ground late of William Branſon, eaſtward by ground late of William Annis, and weſtward by the ſaid Front ſtreet: taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John William Annis, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the 6th of April, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Plantation, known by the ſign of the White-horſe, lately kept by John Kerlin, deceaſed, and now by Arthur Rice, on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia, pleaſantly ſituated, and well known to be one of the beſt ſtands for public buſineſs on the ſaid road. The farm conſiſts of about 150 acres, more or leſs, of excellent land, part of which is wood-land, about 22 acres of excellent meadow, almoſt all of which can be readily watered, producing ſome of the beſt graſs, the reſt of the land is divided into different fields, all of which have been limed, ſome of them three times. There are on ſaid place an inexauſtible lime quarry, and a lime kiln near the center of the place, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a pump of excellent water near the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe near the kitchen door, and grainery above, a ſtone brew-houſe, &c. a large new ſtone ſtable, a log barn, ſheds, &c. a large garden pailed in, and pleaſanty ſituated; likewiſe a convenient houſe, part ſquare logs and part ſtone, with a ſtone piazza and kitchen, ſome ſmall diſtance from the manſion-houſe, with a garden pailed in near the houſe, a log ſtable near the ſame, &c. &c. For particulars, enquire of the Printers. t. b. c.

The following is extracted from a Diſcourſe delivered by the Reverend Dr. MAGAW, *in St. Paul's Church, on Sunday, the 4th inſtant, ſome days after the funeral of the late Mr.* ANDREW DOZ.

TO *be*—and to *be happy*, is an aſſociation the nobleſt we can conceive: to *be*, and *to be miſerable*, an aſſociation the moſt dreadful. The perfection of our being, and an everlaſtingly continued bliſs, is unqueſtionably the purpoſe of God Almighty, in creating us. Here, our exiſtence begins: and here it will receive a colour, and determination, for the better, or the worſe, that ſhall be fixed immutably in the world to come. Every hour, therefore—every moment, is big with the fate of *our eternity*. We have much evil, at preſent, in our nature, to get rid of. There is great excellency too to be acquired, through the aids which are afforded to us. This is the ſeaſon of our redemption from the evil; the time, in which we are to riſe in recovered innocency and virtue towards heaven and glory. The ſhorter the time, and the more uncertain, the greater diligence ſhould be employed in filling it up faithfully. The buſineſs we have to do, ſets the value of time in a point of conſideration inexpreſſibly affecting. It indiſpenſably requires arrangement, accuracy, deciſion, vigilance—the collected application of the human abilities. You know, in the affairs of *this* world, how much depends on method; how much upon embracing the *ſuitable opportunity*—watching the *fit occaſion*—doing whatſoever our hand findeth to do," with animated exertion. You know, how great the effects of perſevering. Transfer theſe thoughts to things ſtill higher; and they will pre-eminently apply.

In whatever ſtage of life we may be—life's *principal* concerns ſhould take the lead. Here chiefly wiſdom lies—and true œconomy. The iſſue, depending on a few years almoſt, being ſo inexpreſſibly ſolemn—it is equally the duty of the young and the aged to take care, that no portion of their time run to waſte. You, who are in the morning of your days! may I hail the *fair idea* in your minds—and bleſs the *generous purpoſe?* "Sweet is the hour of prime," if that hour be duly employed. To begin with virtue, and early to remember God, is to poſſeſs all that is worth poſſeſſing in this world: and it is enſuring the treaſures of the next.

May thoſe who are more advanced in years feel the importance of *redeeming time:* Let their care, heretofore, have been what it may, they will ſee the neceſſity of encreaſing that care. With unabating attention ſhould they arreſt every hour, and be conſtantly ſtrengthening the foundation of their hope of *Honor* and *Immortality*.

The uſefulneſs of ſuch conſiderations at any time—their fitneſs at this ſeaſon eſpecially; in particular, the connexion that they have with an event which hath impreſſed the moſt of our minds with penſiveneſs and affectionate concern, will, I truſt, obtain to them ſome degree of influence with all who are now preſent.

I intimated, that an event, which gives us a very ſenſible concern, may, in the mean time, add enforcement to the ſolemn thoughts which have been offered. You readily anticipate what I am going to mention—the deceaſe of our very worthy friend, Mr. ANDREW DOZ.

As to the death of any perſon, conſidered *merely* as the addition of another *unit* to the bills of mortality—*that* is not of ſo much conſequence. The irreverſible deſtiny of all men, with reſpect to dying, wants not the aid of this, or that particular proof. One departs—and another: or ſuppoſe—thouſands and thouſands in an hour. The doctrine of mortality ſtands where it was—firm and awful. It is *here* the point of greateſt moment lies—in *the difference*, at dying, between the *righteous* and the *wicked*: the difference, both as to themſelves, and to their fellow men, who are yet ſurvivors. With reſpect to themſelves, either the crown of virtue, or the wages of ſin, is the award: With reſpect to thoſe, whom they have gone before, there is the remembrance impreſſed upon them, of an amiable examplary character; or of that which is diſguſtful, and to be ſhunned.

I am happy to ſay, with entire aſſurance, that the bright and pleaſing part of our ſubject to day accords with the remembrance *we have*, and ſhall long retain, of *our departed Brother*.

He appears to have made a proper eſtimate of life, as to its fleeting nature, and its buſineſs; and to have taken his meaſures accordingly. There is a prudence, a manner, in the conduct of affairs, which exceedingly diſtinguiſhes ſome men from others. Economy and induſtry are highly eſtimable: and where they meet in an honeſt, upright mind, God never lets them go unrewarded. There is a way of managing, indeed, that promiſes great things for a while: but it is unprincipled, *left-handed*,—hollow: it can never proſper long.

Our friend, through a period, venerable, both for its length, and its uſefulneſs, united the true principles of buſineſs; he was indefatigable—he was juſt—he was punctual, and he was religious. He regarded the welfare of man; and he delighted in the honor of God.—He proſpered accordingly.

There is a particular here, which I repeat with peculiar ſatisfaction, "he delighted in the honor of God." A religious diſpoſition, where it is genuine, is the nobleſt trait in any character—it is the ſource, the cheriſher, and the ſupport of every virtue.

Such a diſpoſition, grafted on the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jeſus Chriſt, was the diſpoſition of him, whoſe removal we now regret.

I am reſtricted from enlarging here, tho' the occaſion is ſo proper in itſelf, and favorable.

At the leaſt, however, for our ſpecial conſolation and encouragement, I may be permitted to obſerve, That the holy principles, which conducted Mr. *Doz* with ſo much reputation thro' the courſe of life; which endeared him to his family, where every tenderneſs, propriety, and decency united; which endeared him to *this Church*, of which he was, from firſt to laſt, a faithful member, and a firm ſupport; which gave him, as a friend, a neighbour, a citizen, reſpectability and influence; which opened both his heart and his hand to deeds of kindneſs, wherever there was an opportunity; which, in addition to all, directed him to a *munificent reach of thought*, and exerciſe of eventual charity of *diſtinguiſhed* magnitude:—thoſe ſame principles continued their operation, and ſhowed their ſuperior worth, at the trying period when nothing leſs can yield either ſtrength or dignity. They made his death, like his life, exemplary and peaceful. They gave him reſignation under pain; and quiet in the midſt of human ſorrows. They did for him, more than I can tell: and opened his way, in bliſsful aſſurance, to Heaven.

Let *us*, who are left behind yet a little longer, "walk by faith." Let us follow thoſe, who have followed Chriſt; keeping in conſtant remembrance, our *latter end*; and looking for "the reſt prepared for the people of God." And tho' "our fleſh and our heart fail, God is the ſtrength of our heart, and our portion for ever."

N A S S A U, (N. P.) Nov. 15.

The ſchooner Coates, G. Howel, maſter, left Antigua, for this port, the 21ſt of October laſt, and had favourable weather to lat. 22, 29, where ſhe was attacked by a very violent gale of wind; the maſter imprudently carrying on her, it is ſuppoſed occaſioned one of her buts ſtarting. The leak gaining upon her faſt, all hands were employed in pumping and bailing, and got the boat ready to leave the veſſel:---through mere dint of perſeverance, was kept above water till the 1ſt inſtant, when they made Abaca, the water then being up to the combings of the hatch. There being no hope of ſaving the veſſel, it was determined to run her on ſhore, in order to ſave the lives of thoſe on board, but ſhe was ſo full of water as to render that impracticable; anchored out ſide the reef, and launched the boat, into which Mr. John Johnſon, Mr. Robert Mack and 5 negroes went, and carried ſome baggage; the maſter and mate refuſed to accompany them, although ſeveral times aſked. With much difficulty the boat gained the ſhore; an attempt was made to ſend her back to the veſſel, to reſcue the maſter and mate, but the high wind and ſea prevented its being effected. About 5 P. M. the mate quitted the wreck, and ſwam to the ſhore. Mr. Johnſton and Mr. Mack were fortunately on the beach to receive him, otherwiſe he muſt have periſhed, being quite exhauſted-----the maſter clung to the mainmaſt. Night coming on, they ſet out in queſt of ſome habitation, and they fortunately fell in with a negroe belonging to Mr. Taylor, who conducted them to his maſter's houſe, where they experienced the greateſt kindneſs and hoſpitality. The morning after the corpſe of the maſter, much bruiſed and disfigured, was found on the ſhore.

A U G U S T A, November 8.

We are informed that the Creek Indians have taken a fort, 12 priſoners, and killed 108 perſons on the frontiers of the ſtate of Franklin---This account is very alarming to the frontiers of Georgia, and without immediate aſſiſtance a great part will ſeek refuge in the different ſtates.

Nov. 15. We hear from Franklin county, that on Friday, the 13th ultimo, as ſome men were hunting, they were fired at by a ſmall party of Indians, who immediately ran off; the white people purſued the ſavages, and killed one of them.

N I N E T Y - S I X, Auguſt 28.

To Alexander M'Gilliwray, Eſq; and others, the chief men and warriors of the Creek nation.

Our laſt to you, dated at Fort Charlotte, July 16, 1788, appointing the 15th of next month for holding the treaty; every effort on our part has been exerted to effect it by that time, but from very cogent reaſons we find it impoſſible; two powerful ones are---the neceſſary diſpatches from the preſent Congreſs not arriving in time, without which the ſupplies for putting the treaty in execution, upon a liberal footing, would be entirely inſufficient---next the change of government taking place ſince; and the probability of our receiving inſtructions very ſhortly under the auſpices of the new Congreſs, whoſe fiat in this city, as well as in every other caſe, will be more permanent than that of the expiring one. Other circumſtances might be urged, but theſe, we think, will have their due weight with you for prolonging the time of treaty, which we wiſh to make agreeable to both parties. We have no objection to put it off to the ſpring of next year, which we hope will meet your approbation.

In the interim we wait your anſwer, and can aſſure, hoſtilities will ceaſe on the part of Georgia againſt your nation; the ſame, we expect, will be obſerved on your part, as it appears to be the wiſh of your people, as well as ours, to come to a peace.

We ſubſcribe ourſelves, your humble ſervants,
RICHARD WINN,
ANDREW PICKENS,
GEORGE MATHEWS.

N. B. We incloſe you a Georgia paper---in it you will ſee the Governor's proclamation reſpecting the treaty.

Little Tallaſſee, Sept. 15.

GENTLEMEN,

"I have received your letter of the 28th of Auguſt, wherein you deſired the propoſed treaty between us may be deferred until the ſpring of the next year. The reaſons which you give us for that meaſure are good, and to which we give our aſſent, hoping that a new Congreſs, acting on the principles of the new conſtitution of America, will ſet every thing to rights between us on the moſt equitable footing, ſo that we may become real friends to each other, ſettling on the ſame land, and having but one intereſt.

We expected that on Mr. Whitefield's return, a truce of arms would have been immediately proclaimed in Georgia, and cannot account for the delay of that meaſure---in fact there has been no obſervance of it, from that time till now; they have been driving our hunting camps and plundering them of horſes, ſkins, &c. and it is but lately that a Cowetan Indian brought me a paper which he found ſtuck upon a tree near Flint river, and which, upon a cloſe examination, I found to be a threatening letter, addreſſed to me: it was wrote with gunpowder on the back of an advertiſement, and a great part of it has been effaced whilſt drying and by carrying it. In it is expreſſed ſomewhat concerning "war" and "your ſavage ſubjects;" it proceeds thus; "An eſtabliſhment of peace you muſt not expect until all our damages are made good at the treaty; and ſatisfaction we will have for our grievances;"---from all which I foreſee great difficulty in attempting to preſerve a ſtrict ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, and can only aſſure you, that we ſhall regulate ourſelves by the conduct of the Georgians, and act according to circumſtances.

The writing which I mention is ſigned Sam. Alexander, 5th Auguſt, 1788. The Cherokees are daily coming in to me, complaining of acts of hoſtility committed in the moſt barbarous manner by the Americans: numbers of them are taking refuge within our territory, and are permitted to ſettle and build villages under our protection.---Such acts of violence committed, whilſt Congreſs, through you, is holding out to all nations and tribes profeſſions, of the moſt friendly nature, make it appear to all, thar ſuch profeſſions are only deceitful ſnares to lull them into a ſecurity, whereby the Americans may the more eaſily deſtroy them. Be not offended gentlemen at the remark, it is a truth that is univerſal among the Indians. I am, with great reſpect, Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble ſervant.
ALEX. M'GILLIVRAY.

To the honorable General R. Winn, A. Pickens, and G. Matthews, commiſſioners for treating with the ſouthern nations of Indians.

S A V A N N A, Nov. 27.

It is the intereſt of Chatham county to ſtrain every ſinew to ſupport that of Liberty. Notwithſtanding the acceding of M'Gillivray to a longer truce, the people of that county have little faith in its taking place, unleſs, like the former, it will conſiſt of horrid depredation and murder. It is probable, as he is a man of cunning, thoſe cruelties may be thrown off on the refugee towns, the Seminolas, Buzzard Rooſts, &c. Ought not an inveſtigation to take place between our government and this titular ſovereign of the Creeks, whether thoſe barbarities are ſanctioned by that nation, in violation *(not of ſtate)* but continental agreements? The inhabitants of Liberty, unleſs that ſupport is given, will aſſuredly break. Chatham, of courſe, becomes the frontier, and, from the long and barren run of Ogechee, is much more defenceleſs. Capt. Whitehead's troop of horſe is now complete; that they deſerve the confidence of the country, the following account of the late purſuit of the party at Walthour's, in an extract of a letter from Capt. Whitehead to Col. Maxwell, will fully evince.

Newport, 15th November, 1788.

"*Dear Sir,*

"On the 14th inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the morning, I received information that the Indians had attacked Mr. Walthour's plantation, killed 3, and carried off 8 negroes. Being at a loſs for a pilot, we proceeded to Mr. Taylor's, within half a mile of the place where the miſchief was done. Knowing Mr. Walthour to be a good woodſman, and acquainted with the different croſſing places on the Alatamaha, I ſent two expreſſes to him to join me at the above plantation, but received no anſwer. I then proceeded to ſearch out the rail, and after going about 4 miles found it, which made for Beard's Bluff. We purſued with the utmoſt expedition; about a mile and an half from the Bluff they had fixed a centinel, who gave a ſignal at our appearance by firing a gun. We proceeded as faſt as poſſible to the Bluff; on our arrival there the Indians fled into the ſwamp, a thick cane brake; we purſued them half a mile in, cutting roads with our ſwords. Not being able to come up with them I returned to the Bluff, where we retook a ſmall negroe and a number of articles. I then ordered 8 men with the beſt guns to diſmount, and laid an ambuſcade, requeſting Lieutenant Maxwell to proceed with the remainder back on the route we came, to continue firing of guns and hallowing for a mile or two, to decoy the enemy into the belief that we had retreated, which had the deſired effect, for in a ſhort time after I heard them collecting together in the ſwamp, and one appeared on the other ſide of the river in order to reconnoitre; on ſeeing no perſon on this ſide, he beckoned to thoſe on this ſide below us to go up; in a few minutes after three of them appeared, and walked up within 45 yards of the ambuſcade and ſtopped; and finding they would come no nearer, but turned to run off, I with two others fired on them, and purſued them into the thicket, where we found a rifle and two ſhot pouches, each well furniſhed with ammunition. We then returned to the Bluff, where we were fired on from the other ſide of the river. We withdrew from the Bluff and lay in ambuſcade all night, but heard nothing of them. Lieut. Maxwell returned to me in the morning with the troop; we diſmounted, and leaving a guard with the horſes, the remainder I divided into two parties, commanding one myſelf, and ordering Lieut. Maxwell with the other to go down the edge of the river, whilſt I kept further out. Lieut. Maxwell proceeded about two miles down the river, and at a ſand beach found they had croſſed. Two or three of the men were at the river drinking, when the enemy fired 12 or 14 guns at them, and retreated into the ſwamp; I made all the haſte I could to get to Lieut. Maxwell, in hopes he had fallen in with the enemy on this ſide, but found they had croſſed. I returned to the Bluff, and would have croſſed the river immediately, but having reaſon to think the enemy were much intimidated, and would not quit the ſwamp in leſs than two or three days, and being badly armed and ſcarce of proviſion, I thought it was beſt to return to the ſettlement,

"I remain, dear Sir, yours ſincerely,
"J. WHITEHEAD, Capt."

Articles taken from the Indians.

One rifle gun, 2 ſhot pouches, 19 balls in one and 12 in the other, 2 ſcalping knives, 2 camp kettles, 6 blankets, 7 mocaſoons, 5 breech clouts, 1 otter ſkin, 1 bear ſkin, 3000 nails, 1 looking-glaſs, 2 razors and ſtone, 4 halters, 1 pint tin cup, 1 bag of parched corn flour, 2 broad hatchets, and ſome dried veniſon.

C H A R L E S T O N, December 3.

Monday evening arrived here the ſhip Iriſh Volunteer, Captain Johnſon, in 8 weeks from Larne, with 360 paſſengers, in good health.

Dec. 9. Boſton appears to have brought ſhip building to very great perfection. Mr. Peely, a native of Maſſachuſetts, has had uncommon ſucceſs in uniting ſwiftneſs of ſailing with the qualities of ſtrength, and capaciouſneſs of burthen. Veſſels conſtructed by this able builder have qualities that others do not poſſeſs: for they carry a fourth more, and ſail faſter. Veſſels, too, are built at three pounds ſterling per ton, out and out; whereas on the banks of the river Thames, the price is nine pounds ſterling per ton, excluſive of iron work.

P R O V I D E N C E, December 18.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

With pleaſure we inform the public, on the authority of a gentleman from Bridgewater, and from our own obſervation, that the manufacturing of *Iron Plate Shovels* is carried on at that place to great advantage---that the ſhovels made there (of which 30 or 40 dozen have been lately ſold to the merchants in this town) are of *ſuperior workmanſhip* to any imported from Britain, or elſewhere---and they are ſold *at a leſs price than they can be imported for*.---Thus do the induſtry and ingenuity of our countrymen take off our *foreign ſhackles* one by one.

N E W - Y O R K, January 8.

The following reſolution was agreed to in a committee of the whole houſe, at Albany, on the 22d ultimo, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that a committee be appointed to prepare a draft of an application of the Legiſlature of this ſtate to Congreſs, requeſting them, as early as poſſible, to call a convention, for propoſing amendments to the conſtitution of the United States.

Meſſrs. Jones, Harriſon, B. Livingſton, Havens, and Bay, were appointed a committee to draft the ſaid application.

The American Razor-ſtrop.

This Strop is made by the ſubſcriber, living in Darby, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about eight miles from Philadelphia.

SAID Strops are ſuperior to thoſe imported, each having four ſides, and each ſide of a different quality, and therefore muſt have greater variety of temper than the imported, which in general have but two. By whetting agreeably to directions given with each, one will keep a razor in good order for many years without grinding, and anſwers well for pen-knives.

I have had for trial, the whetting of ſeveral razors which were too thick to be ſhaved with comfortably, even after being whetted on an imported ſtrop or good hone, and have with one of theſe ſtrops only made them cut well in a few minutes: The truth of all which can be teſtified by ſeveral reputable perſons who have proved them for themſelves; but it is preſumed, that no ſuch teſtimonies can be ſo acceptable to the *ingenious* as a good ſtrop for his RAZOR. ZACHARIAH JESS.

N. B. Good allowance will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

To be SOLD or LET,

A VERY good SNUFF-MILL, with all the works for cutting coarſe and fine Tobacco; ſpinning utenſils, and all things compleat for carrying on a tobacco and ſnuff manufactory; together with a large dwelling-houſe, and other ſtone buildings, ſufficient for carrying on other branches of manufacture. There are alſo a pair of French Burr mill-ſtones, with which the ſnuff-mill may eaſily be erected into a griſt-mill, or works may be added to the ſnuff-mill to grind chocolate. As the purchaſe money is not immediately wanted, the purchaſer, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt, may have reaſonable time to pay off the principal. Enquire of CHARLES HAY, in Germantown.

LONDON, October 21.

On Saturday night arrived the mail from Holland, which brought an account that the Daniſh forces had taken poſſeſſion of Udewallah on the 2d inſt. and it was generally believed at Elſineur, they were poſſeſſed of Gottenburg alſo. The prince royal of Denmark, and two princes of Heſſe, are at the head of the troops which have entered Sweden; they pay ready money for every thing they have; and we are aſſured that not a ſingle muſquet had been fired by either party when the accounts came away, owing to the Swediſh officers having not received any orders on the ſubject, and the Danes not attempting any hoſtile attack.

Every account we receive from Holland confirms more and more the opinion we gave when the troubles were ſaid to have been finally ſuppreſſed, viz. "That they were only ſmothered," and there is every appearance to expect that, if a war happens, they will break out with encreaſed violence.

By the retreat of the Emperor, the Turks become the undiſturbed maſters of the *Danube*, and can replace themſelves in Belgrade at their eaſe. A great part of the flat country from Lugos all the way to Ypalanka is open to them; while in the mean time, the Emperor has withdrawn himſelf from the river and from Semlin. Even the fortreſs of Tameſwar is ſubject to be attacked, and the Turks are even meditating a ſiege.

Sweden, Sept. 26. The deciſive epoch of the entrance of the Daniſh troops on the Swediſh territories took place yeſterday. Three thouſand troops of Denmark paſſed the boundaries of Sweden. Nevertheleſs, we cannot ſay that the war is commenced; ſince, if we except the arrival of theſe forces, there has not been the leaſt act of hoſtility between the two kingdoms; nor can any Swediſh ſubject complain of having ſuffered.

Laſt night theſe troops were at nine leagues diſtance from hence. General Mauſbach, who commands them, and the governor of our garriſon, had a conference; the iſſue of which was, an expreſs ſent to the king. A friendly correſpondence is a very uncommon attendant on a hoſtile invaſion. As a ſhot has not yet been fired, we have reaſon to hope that the two royal brothers will ſuſpend their reſolution, and that, by means of ſome friendly mediation, peace may yet be reſtored in the north.

A meſſenger arrived on Sunday from Berlin, with diſpatches of the utmoſt importance, which were immediately tranſmitted to the king; in conſequence of which a meeting of the cabinet was ſummoned. The particulars have not yet tranſpired; but it is whiſpered that Pruſſia, not having been able to become a ſucceſsful mediator, is reſolved to remain no longer neutral. This was the report in the packet which brought over the paſſenger, and which was two days on its paſſage. The next gazette will probably develope this extraordinary intelligence.

Oct. 22. Choczim at length has ſurrendered to the allies; and on the 29th of September the garriſon marched out with all the honors of war. The terms of the capitulation were as liberal on one ſide, as they were honorable on the other: and the ſtores and proviſions taken were very conſiderable.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"We can inform you for certain of his Swediſh majeſty having declared to our court, that notwithſtanding the Daniſh troops aſſembled in Norway have penetrated into Sweden, it would not be the means of breaking the peace that ſubſiſts between the two countries, provided the king of Denmark did not extend his hoſtile views any further.

"His Swediſh majeſty does not conceive the juſtice of our principles, in conſidering our troops that are already in his kingdom as auxiliary troops to the Ruſſians, yet, without diſcuſſing the principles, he will ſpare the effuſion of blood, as the mediation of the other reſpectable powers will ſoon re-eſtabliſh peace in the north. The manifeſto has already made its appearance; we, however, previouſly communicate this information, in order that you may quiet the fears of our navigators, and uſe your efforts to diſſipate the alarm that has begun to be prejudicial to our mercantile flag.

"This declaration of his Swediſh majeſty ought to re-aſſure us ſo much the more, as at the time of its being written our troops had paſſed the defiles of Norway----forced the paſſages, and have penetrated, according to our laſt accounts, as far as Uddewallah in Sweden, without, however, committing any hoſtilities againſt the inhabitants whom they found unarmed."

Oct. 25. Mr. Fenwick, in a letter received in London yeſterday, reports the Norwegian army to be before Gottenburg, where the King of Sweden is arranging matters for its defence; he alſo ſays that Mr. Elliot is there, negociating peace.

The following authentic account of an attempt made by the Turks to break into Tranſylvania, will ſhow with what a terrible enemy the Imperial troops have to contend.

Tranſylvania is protected on all ſides from ſudden invaſion by lofty mountains and rocks; there are only ſeven entrances into it; and theſe are through ſo many defiles, ſtrongly fortified, and well guarded.

On the 1ſt of September, the Turks appeared before Oitos, one of theſe ſeven defiles, with a determined reſolution to force their way through it. The paſs was defended by a regiment of native Tranſylvanians, called, from one of the nations that inhabit that country, the Circulian regiment.

When the Turks, to the number of 6000, with a train of artillery, appeared before Oitos, they found it abandoned; for the Auſtrian commander, having had previous notice of the advance of the enemy, had retreated to the ſtill ſtronger paſs of Miniſter; and that he ſhould invariably act as Guilcos, and there made every preparation for a moſt vigorous reſiſtance.

The Turks advanced with the moſt determined bravery: They diſpatched two conſiderable bodies of infantry to clamber over the mountains, and fall upon the flanks of the Imperialiſts, while the main body, conſiſting both of horſe and foot, advanced in front. Notwithſtanding the prodigious height of the rocks, that riſe on both ſides of the defile, and the abbatis, &c. with which the paſs was ſhut up, the Turks, deſpiſing every danger, and without being in the ſmalleſt degree diſcouraged by the numbers they loſt, broke in on both ſides.

In the mean time other bodies of the Turkiſh army kept advancing, until they had croſſed the ſummit of the mountains; at laſt turned the two flanks of the abbatis, &c. and attacked the Auſtrians in the rear.

Though thus beſet on all ſides, yet the Auſtrians for ſome time made the moſt vigorous defence with their bayonets and ſmall arms, for their artillery was no longer of uſe to them: But notwithſtanding all their bravery, they found it impoſſible to maintain their poſt againſt an enemy ſo greatly ſuperior in number: They retreated therefore from the mountains, leaving three pieces of cannon, one of which, however, they firſt ſpiked up.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 14.

The following is the number of votes returned to the Supreme Executive Council, from the city and county of *Philadelphia*, and the counties of *Bucks* and *Montgomery*, for Fœderal Electors, viz.

James Wilſon,	2933
Collinſon Read,	2945
Lawrence Keene,	2945
John Arndt,	2943
Edward Hand,	2978
James O'Harra,	2941
Samuel Potts,	2930
George Gibſon,	2938
David Grier,	2933
Alexander Graydon,	2936

Should the ſtates of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland concur in the choice of that illuſtrious patriot and ſtateſman, JOHN ADAMS, Eſquire, as Vice-Preſident of the United States, he will have from the whole of them *twenty-ſeven* votes. Theſe, added to the votes of Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut and New-Hampſhire, will give him forty-nine votes, and thereby certainly place him in the chair of the Senate. As there is time enough for all theſe ſtates to concur in a ticket, it is to be hoped they will unite in Mr. Adams, and thereby exclude the antifœderal Governor of New-York. It ſeems the Anties have relinquiſhed Patrick Henry, Eſq; and have reſolved not to deprive General WASHINGTON of an unanimous vote.

It appears, ſays a correſpondent, that the ſtate of Georgia have altered their ſtate conſtitution. It was formed originally after the model of the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, but it retains in its preſent form ſcarcely an article of it. They have adopted a compound legiſlature, and, in imitation of the fœderal government, they have given their Governor a partial negative upon all their laws. They have likewiſe rejected the viſionary and abſurd idea of *rotation* in power. It is to be hoped the Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, will recommend to the people of Pennſylvania to chuſe a convention, to alter our ſtate conſtitution. Its many abſurdities have long expoſed us to ridicule, and its corruptions have long oppreſſed and injured the ſtate. But its enormous expences are now intolerable. Pennſylvania can never ſupport them, and pay her quota of the debts and expences of the fœderal government. An executive power, conſiſting of EIGHTEEN Councillors, at 15*ſ* a day---a Preſident at £1500----and a Vice-Preſident at £500 a year----are enough to ſink any ſtate into ruin. Unleſs we reduce theſe expences, by altering our conſtitution, Kentucke, or our other ſiſter ſtates, muſt ſoon ſwallow up all our inhabitants.

The following gentlemen are choſen ELECTORS for the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

General *Ogden*, Chief Juſtice *Brearly*, Captain *David Moore*, *James Kinſey*, Eſq; *John Rutherford*, Eſq; and Colonel *John Nelſon*.

The ſchooner Friendſhip, Capt. Oſborne, arrived here on Friday laſt, after a paſſage of 4 days, from Charleſton, having made her voyage to that port and back to Philadelphia ſince the 4th of December laſt.

On Saturday, the 27th ult. about twelve o'clock at night, the ſchooner Mary and Ann, Capt. Ephraim Dean, on her paſſage from Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, to this port, ran aſhore on the Eaſt Beach, at Little Egg-harbour; ſhe ſtarted ſeveral planks, and ſoon filled: the crew, conſiſting of the Captain and three hands, and Mrs. Eſther Randalo and her two ſmall children, were expoſed to the ſtorm on the quarter deck till the next day, when the men ſwam to the Beach, but there being no houſe on that part of the Beach, they contiuued there till near ſunſet; when, by accident, a gunning boat came to their relief, took the woman and her children from on board, and the men from the Beach, and brought them ſafe on ſhore. The cargo conſiſted principally of fiſh, part of which is ſaved, but the veſſel is thought to be loſt; ſhe had been out ſeven weeks.

At a general meeting of the members of the ſociety for the relief of Poor and Diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, on Monday, January 5th, 1789, the following were choſen Managers and Treaſurer,

Joſeph Blewer,	John Hazlewood,
George Ord,	Nathaniel Falconer,
Robert Bethell,	Charles Biddle,
William Heyſham,	Samſon Harvey,
John Woods,	Leeſon Simmons,
John Souder,	Nathaniel Galt.

Joſeph Stiles, Treaſurer.

Died at Cambridge, Maryland, on the 31ſt ult. after a painful illneſs, ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, Eſquire. The death of this diſtinguiſhed patriot will ſenſibly afflict his numerous connexions, and be ſincerely regretted by every friend to the late revolution. He was early in life advanced to the ſtation of Attorney General of Maryland, and held it many years with great reputation. He ſat in the memorable Congreſs of 1775: and embarking his extenſive fortune and influence in the cauſe of his country, remained ſtedfaſt and inflexible in his oppoſition throughout the conteſt with Great-Britain; nor did the ſtorms that often blackened over our proſpects at any time ſhake his courage. As he was honored in his public, he was alſo beloved in his private relations; during a long and proſperous career of life, his family poſſeſſed in him a tender huſband, a fond parent, and a generous maſter. In his friendſhip he was warm and ſincere; and he had a heart ever open to the calls of charity; but alas! the hand of fate has ſnatched him from us; and that heart, ſo full of generous patriotiſm and manly virtues, *is now compreſſed into a clod of the valley.*

To be Sold by private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 73 acres, of which three are meadow, and more may be made, 12 acres of woodland, and the remainder good plough land. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good log houſe and barn, with a never failing well at the door. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM JOHNSON, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county. ‖

Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, Jan. 5, 1789.

SIX POUNDS *Reward.*

BROKE GAOL in the night of the ſecond inſtant, a certain man, committed for horſe-ſtealing, by the name of *William Johnſon*, but it is ſuppoſed his real name is James Sutton, and that he has lately eſcaped from the wheelbarrow in Philadelphia, as his hair is cut remarkably ſhort. He appears to be a middle aged man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, ſhort black hair, has been uſed to the water, and is fond of talking about veſſels; had on an old felt hat painted white on the top of the crown, a blue ſailor's jacket, the ſleeves of which are covered with white canvas, old black ſattin veſt, a check linen ſhirt, white linen trowſers, and grey woolen ſtockings.

Alſo a Spaniſh Negroe man, named *John* or *Juan Franciſco*, committed about five months ago as a run-away from on board a Spaniſh veſſel then lying in Delaware bay, a ſhort thick but well built fellow, very black and pock-marked, can ſpeak but very little Engliſh; had on a round ſailor's hat, covered with black oil-cloth, an old grey coatee with yellow carved metal buttons, old white ſhirt, white woolen trowſers with a blue ſtripe round each leg near the bottom, blue home-made woolen ſtockings and old ſhoes; but it is probable they will change dreſs with each other.

It is ſuppoſed they are gone towards New-York, in order to get on board ſome veſſel; and as two horſes were ſtolen in the neighbourhod the ſame night, it is alſo ſuppoſed they were taken by theſe fellows. The above reward will be paid to whoever takes them up and ſecures them in gaol, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get them again, or THREE POUNDS for either.

† JOSEPH BUCK, Sheriff.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On Monday, the ninth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of Simon Cornell, deceaſed, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, adjoining the great road leading from Philadelphia to Buſſeltown, and nine miles from the city, containing 197 aces of land, about 40 acres of which is timber land, 15 acres of valuable meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, divided into convenient fields for farming; bounded by lands of Joſeph Lewis, Jacob Laughlin, deceaſed, and others.

There are on ſaid premiſes a convenient ſeat for an overſhot mill of any kind, alſo a ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor, and a good cellar under the ſame, a log kitchen adjoining the dwelling-houſe, and a never failing ſpring of excellent water, with a ſtone houſe over the ſame, a log barn with convenient ſtabling and other out-buildings, a young apple orchard, and many other conveniences. Any perſon deſirous of becoming a purchaſer, may view the premiſes, by applying to Dr. John Bartolet, living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county.

The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion on the firſt of April next. Credit will be given for the the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſatisfactory ſecurity. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, at the time and place of ſale, by GILLIAM CORNELL, Executor.

January 12, 1789. §

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the third day of the Second month next, at the late dwelling-houſe of ISAAC WILLIAMS, of Goſhen townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, about 21 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 127 acres of good land, near 20 acres of meadow, part of which is well watered, the upland good for grain or paſture, a conſiderable quantity of woodland; there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring, a frame barn, ſtables, a ſtone cart-houſe, and other outhouſes, ſeveral orchards of good bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſituation is very pleaſant, in a healthy part of the county.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, one other plantation, lying part in Goſhen and part in Williſtown townſhips, adjoining the above, containing about 110 acres of land, about 10 acres of good meadow, part of which watered by a good ſtream of water, and more may be made, the upland is good; there are on ſaid plantation a ſtone dwelling-houſe, and log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a well of water near the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water, a log barn, a good orchard of bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known at the time and place, by

ESTHER WILLIAMS, Executrix,
‡ ELLIS WILLIAMS, Executor.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view ſaid premiſes may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near to it. Thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Iſaac Williams, deceaſed, are deſired to make known the ſame to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame. Firſt Month 7th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers have been appointed by the Hon. the Juſtices of the County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Philadelphia, to audit the Accounts and adjuſt the Demands of all the creditors of John Maſon, of the Northern-Liberties, Upholſterer, againſt whom a domeſtic attachment hath been iſſued and returned; and alſo to ſettle their ſhares of his whole eſtate---And that a meeting will be held for thoſe purpoſes at the houſe of John Stricker, inn-holder, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Callowhill-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſt. and Saturday, the 31ſt inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day; at which place and times the creditors of the ſaid John Maſon, are deſired to exhibit their reſpective accounts. Given under our hands this 9th day of January, 1789.

§ R. HARE,
JOHN BROWNE,
T. BRITTON.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of John Lattimer, Joſeph Horner, John Sterling, Arthur Lattimer and others; containing 159 acres and ſixty perches, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lattimer, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands late of James Lawſon, late land of John M'Michaels, late land of John Williamſon and vacant land; containing 113 acres, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of James Logan, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Chad's Ford, on Brandywine, a Mulatto man, named JESSE, about 23 years of age, a ſour looking fellow, with grey eyes, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket, a new caſtor hat, a fine ſhirt with ruffles at the breaſt, one pair of red ſtriped trowſers, new ſhoes, with large buckles. He was ſeen to have five or ſix pounds caſh, therefore may change his cloaths. He went in company with a white girl, and was ſeen going through Darby. She is of a low ſtature, about 18 years of age, with a remarkable large mole on her cheek. It is expected they have gone for the Jerſeys, and will likely go to work at ſome of the iron works, as he has worked this laſt ſummer at Mr. Pierſol's furnace. He can work at coaling, drive team, and work a little in the forge, and is tolerably handy at any farming buſineſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and lodges him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ W. TWADDELL.

Cheſter county, January 12, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby, about ſix weeks ago, a brown STEER, about three years old, has a white ſpot on his rump, and ſome white on his tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ ISAAC SERRIL.

January 7th, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, Plumſted townſhip, about the 15th of December, 1788, a black MARE and bay COLT, the mare is about 12 years old, had on a bell and chain locked, and is about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN HEYRENER.

January 2, 1789. †

SHERIFF'S SALES.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Thomas Jones, tavern-keeper, in West Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four messuages and six lots or tracts of land, situate in the township of West Marlborough, containing 416 acres and three quarters of an acre, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Nathan Hayes, John Pasmore, Aaron Baker, George Mitchel, James Hannum, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate late of Nathaniel Ring, deceased, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Doe-run tavern, in the township of West Marlborough, on Monday, the 19th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, three very valuable tracts or parcels of land, containing in the whole 493 acres with allowance, &c. on which are erected sundry valuable buildings; among which are a grist-mill and saw-mill. The above land is situate on the waters of Doe-run, in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands late of William Hambleton, William Webb, Ezekiel Harlan, Thomas Nixon and others: The said land is very fertile, and has a great proportion of meadow. Taken in execution as the estate late of Nathaniel Ring and Elizabeth his wife, both deceased, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of Newlin, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of George Peirce, Thomas Bailey and others, containing by estimation 120 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jonathan Chalfant, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of East Nantmill, bounded by a small branch of French creek, and vacant land, containing 235 acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Stevens, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in the township of London-grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the usual allowance for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Francis Williamson, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 27th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in the township of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Sir John Fagg, Susanna Cadman and others, containing 124 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Moore and William Moore, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in the township of West Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Bunting, David Legatees, Alexander Caruthers, &c. containing 232 acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Steel, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Thursday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of West Nottingham, bounded by Octorara creek, lands of Thomas Coulson, James Wilson, James Betty and Isabella Edwards, containing 158 acres, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Dickey, and to be sold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, called Partnership, situate in the township of East Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Mackey, Thomas Hayes, William Hanna and David Powel, containing 246 acres and an half, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Willey, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Trediffrin, bounded by lands of Thomas Waters, Benjamin Jones and others, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less; the above land is situate in the Great Valley, and has a large proportion of meadow, and the improvements are excellent; taken in execution as the estate of William Dewees, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one full, equal and undivided moiety or half part of a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Concord township, bounded by lands late of Joseph Pyle, James Chevers, George Lea, and by the line of New Castle county, containing in the whole 210 acres, more or less; taken in execution as the estate of Thomas Clayton, and to be sold, by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. Miers Fisher and Henry Hale Graham, Attornies for Thomas Goff, the owner of the other moiety of the above premises, propose attending, and offering the same for sale, so that the purchaser may be accommodated with the whole.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

situate in Upper Merion township and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing stream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well secured. The Grist-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country stones, three boulting chests, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within these three months, is in good repair and fitted for making superfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almost new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, consisting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-house, a stone barn 30 by 40 feet, shingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently stable 6 cows and 8 horses, has a good threshing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewise a stone cave, with a smoak-house at top and a cooper's shop. For terms of sale apply to *Thomas Kinsey*, on the premises, or to *Samuel Robeson*, in Vine near Front-street.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not sold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

THE partnership of DEAVES, BAKER and ABELL, being this day dissolved, by agreement, those to whom they are indebted are requested to furnish their accounts, that they may be settled and paid; and those who are indebted to them are requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscribers, who continue the business, under the firm of

Baker and Abell,

And have for Sale, at their STORES in Water-street, above Race-street,

Green coffee in bags, Irish cargo beef, Irish linens and chintzes, plain and striped cambricks, printed linens, handkerchiefs, corduroys, thicksets, royal ribs, sattinets, iron shovels, axes, and a ship's large Copper.

All which they will sell on *reasonable terms* for CASH, or SHORT CREDIT. Dec. 31, 1788.

WANTED,

At the Sail-cloth Manufactory in Boston,

THREE FLAX-DRESSERS, that have worked in a sail-cloth Factory in England. And sail-cloth WEAVERS may have constant employ: And if proved workmen, will have reasonable charges paid for their passage. Apply to

Philad. Dec. 26, 1788. HEWES & ANTHONY.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 360 Acres of Land, in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road. There are some improvements on this tract, but it is chiefly valuable for its timber, which, being for the most part chesnut, will be an object with those who want timber and live in its vicinity. Unless sold altogether, it will be divided into lots, when a sufficient number of purchasers apply to induce a division. A constant stream runs through part of the tract, and affords an excellent site for a mill or mills, for manufacturing purposes. If occupied in this way, the timber may be advantageously applied. Applications may be made to JOSEPH WALKER, in the Valley, or to BENJAMIN ROWLAND, near the premises.

Also sundry TRACTS in the settled parts of Northampton county, among which are two tracts, adjacent to each other, containing 760 acres, or thereabouts, on the Wyoming road, on Jones's creek, at Pocona, adjoining a settlement made by J. Saviz. This land is a thoroughfare for great numbers of the travellers to the western countries, and those going to Wyoming, or passing by the new roads to Tioga, &c. The greater part of one of the tracts may be converted into meadow, for an extensive grazing farm, and the situation is valuable for a tavern and store, as well as for raising and vending supplies for the families passing that way.

To be Let, a Plantation in the Delaware state, on the Wilmington road, Naaman's creek, and the river Delaware, adjoining the bridge over that creek, twenty miles from Philadelphia. Much has been done towards making a considerable body of marsh and upland meadow, and a small additional expence will complete the business. There is a good house on this tract. Apply to Col. Robinson, at Naaman's creek.

A quantity of marsh meadow (mostly timothy) and a few tons of excellent upland Hay, to be sold.

Blockley, Dec. 29, 1788. † RICHARD PETERS.

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may best suit,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Chester county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premises convenient buildings, with a sufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield township, Chester county, near the premises. t f.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his OFFICE, the north side of *Market-street*, three doors above *Second-street*, opposite the *Court-house*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other state in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable *Commissions*.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogshead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melasses, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeast;---to make Bread without Yeast, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to settle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Close of the Year.---Wise Sayings.---Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

To be rented, for a Term of Years,

SUNDRY Lots in the city of Philadelphia, and parcels of Land near the same, viz. 1. A city square, bounded eastward and westward by 7th and 8th streets, and northward and southward by Chesnut and Walnut-streets, (save a small part thereof at the north-east corner) now in the tenure of William Eckhart, his term expires March next. 2. A large lot on the south-side of Chesnut-street, at the distance of about 10 feet from the east wall of General Dickinson's house to Sixth-street, extending from the said Chesnut-street, northward, to a 36 feet wide street. 3. Forty acres of land on Wissahickon road, adjoining Standley's grass grounds, now in the tenure of John Manderfield, his lease will expire next spring. 4. Three hundred acres of land, lying in the Fork of, or between two crossroads, from Germantown road to Frankford road, opposite, on one side, the Widow Lawrence's, and on the other, to Conrad Hester's, and adjoining Godfrey Twelve's land; lately in the tenure of Daniel Levan, who is gone off. For terms, apply to LEWIS WEISS, in Arch-street, or to CHARLES JARVIS, in Second-street.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 30, 1788.

Establishment of the Post Coaches for the year 1789.

Winter Establishment.

From the 1st of November to the 1st of May, the Eastern Mail will arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock, P. M.

And set out on Mondays and Thursdays, at half past twelve o'clock, P. M.

The Southern Mail

Will arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock, P. M.

And set out on Mondays and Thursdays, at half past nine o'clock, A. M.

Summer Establishment.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of November, the Eastern Mail will arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock, P. M.

And set out on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past nine o'clock, A. M.

The Southern Mail

Will arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock, P. M.

And set out on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past eight o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for the Eastern Shore of Maryland will arrive on the same days and hours with the Southern Mail.

And set out on the same days with the Southern Mail, one hour earlier.

THE POST FOR PITTSBURG will set out on Wednesday, the 7th of January, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. and afterwards every second Wednesday throughout the year.

As there are several places of the same name, the merchants and others are requested to be more particular in the direction of their letters in future.

N. B. As the utmost punctuality is necessary, it is expected that letters will be left at the Office seasonably, otherwise they will be *delayed* until next *Post Day*.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

IT is reported in Westmoreland county, by one Hoover, that was captive with the Indians, that there is a gentleman living in or near Philadelphia, that brought some children down from Albany about three years ago, that had been taken by the Indians: One Boy, Hoover says, about 13 years of age, that belonged to Alexander Acheson, who was killed by the Indians at the time said Boy, his Mother and Sister were taken; his Mother has returned, and thinks said gentleman has her son, but knows not where to find him. The boy's mother and friends, living in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, beg the favor of said gentleman to send a few lines, with his name and place of residence, to Mr. John Stone, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street, where there is a person, who will continue for some time, to endeavour to find said boy, and, if possible to send word to Westmoreland. JAMES LEECH.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, on the 10th day of November last, two colts, viz. a HORSE and a MARE; the horse is brown and trots, the mare black and paces, both supposed to be rising three years old. The owner or owners are desired to come, and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Dec. 22, 1788. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

To be exchanged for a House in Philadelphia or Wilmington, or for Goods,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 170 acres of land, within three miles of Naaman's creek landing, on which there is a house, barn, stables, &c. Any person that would wish to make an exchange for the above, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek.

December 15, 1788. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3060.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1789.

Proceedings of the Legiſlature of New-York.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *January* 5, 1789.

A Reſolution of the Senate was read, concurring in the reſolution of the Houſe for holding a conference on the amendments to the bill for putting the new conſtitution into operation.

Shortly after, the honorable the ſenate attended, and the preſident being ſeated on the right hand of the ſpeaker, the ſubject of the conference was then read, viz.

The following clauſe of the bill which the ſenate wiſhed expunged:

"Be it enacted by the people of the ſtate of New-York, repreſented in ſenate and aſſembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the ſenators to be choſen in this ſtate for the United States ſhall be choſen as follows, that is to ſay, the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall each openly nominate as many perſons as ſhall be equal to the whole number of ſenators to be choſen by this ſtate, after which nomination the ſenate and aſſembly ſhall meet together, and compare the liſts of perſons by them reſpectively nominated, and thoſe perſons named in both liſts ſhall be ſenators for the United States, and out of thoſe perſons whoſe names are not in both liſts one half ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the ſenators and members of the aſſembly, ſo met together as aforeſaid; and the copies of the reſolutions of the ſenate and aſſembly teſtifying the ſaid choice ſhall be thereupon delivered to each of the perſons ſo choſen ſenators for the United States as aforeſaid."

The following amendment propoſed as a ſubſtitute to the ſame by the ſenate:

"Be it enacted by the people of the ſtate of New-York, repreſented in ſenate and aſſembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the ſenators to be choſen in this ſtate for the United States, ſhall be choſen as follows, that is to ſay, the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall, if two ſenators are to be appointed, openly nominate two perſons, and ſhall reſpectively give notice each to the other of ſuch nomination; that if both houſes agree in the nomination of the ſame perſon or perſons, the perſon or perſons ſo nominated and agreed to ſhall be the ſenator or ſenators, to repreſent this ſtate in the ſenate of the United States; that if the nomination of either houſe does not agree in any of the perſons nominated by the other, the ſenate ſhall on the ſame day openly chooſe one of the perſons nominated by the aſſembly, and the aſſembly ſhall on the ſame day openly chooſe one of the perſons nominated by the ſenate, and the two perſons ſo choſen ſhall be the ſenators to repreſent this ſtate as aforeſaid; that in every caſe where two ſenators are to be choſen, and both houſes agree only as to one in ſuch nomination as aforeſaid, and in every caſe when only one ſenator is to be choſen, either of the two houſes of the legiſlature may propoſe to the other a reſolution for concurrence, naming therein a perſon to fill the office of ſenator, and if the houſe receiving ſuch reſolution ſhall concur therein, the perſon ſo named in ſuch reſolution ſhall be the ſenator, but if ſuch reſolution ſhall not be concurred in, either houſe may, on that or any future day, proceed to offer to the other a reſolution for concurrence from time to time, until they ſhall agree upon a ſenator. That whenever the choice of a ſenator or ſenators ſhall be made, the preſident of the ſenate and ſpeaker of the aſſembly ſhall certify the names of the perſon or perſons ſo appointed ſenator or ſenators to the perſon adminiſtering the government of this ſtate for the time being, who ſhall thereupon exemplify ſuch certificate under the great ſeal of this ſtate, and deliver or cauſe the ſame to be delivered to the ſenators ſo choſen, or when two are choſen, to one of them. And whereas there is a neceſſity of a ſpeedy appointment of ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in the firſt ſenate of the Congreſs of the United States:---Therefore,

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall, by concurrent reſolutions, determine on a certain day for chooſing ſuch firſt ſenators in the manner aforeſaid, and that ſuch day ſhall be within ten days next after the paſſing of this act, any thing contained in the preceding ſection of this act to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding."

The ſenate alſo propoſed the following amendment:---

"That the towns of Poundridge and Bedford, in the county of Weſtcheſter, which by the bill, were annexed to the city and county of New-York, and with the ſouthernmoſt part of Weſtcheſter, erected into a diſtrict, ſhould be taken therefrom, and annexed to the county of Dutcheſs, which, with the northernmoſt part of the ſaid county of Weſtcheſter, were by the bill erected into another diſtrict.

The laſt clauſe in the bill which the ſenate would alſo expunge, is in the words following:---

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That until the legiſlature ſhall make further proviſion in the premiſes, the electors to be appointed in this ſtate, for chooſing the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, ſhall be appointed in the manner following, that is to ſay, the ſenate and aſſembly ſhall each openly nominate as many perſons as ſhall be equal to the whole number of electors to be appointed by this ſtate, after which nomination, the ſenate and aſſembly ſhall meet together, and compare the liſts of the perſons by them reſpectively nominated, and thoſe perſons named in both liſts ſhall be electors, and out of thoſe perſons, whoſe names are not in both liſts, one half ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the ſenators and members of aſſembly, ſo met together as aforeſaid, &c."

The amendment they propoſed to ſubſtitute is as follows:---

"And whereas the time intervening between the preſent meeting of the legiſlature, and the day on which, by the act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, electors were to be appointed for electing a Preſident and Vice-preſident for the United States, is too ſhort to refer the appointment of electors to the ſuffrages of the inhabitants of this ſtate: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That until other legiſlative proviſion can be made for ſuch election, the electors who are to meet on the firſt Wedneſday in February one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſhall be appointed in manner following, that is to ſay, the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall, on the firſt Wedneſday in January one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, reſpectively openly nominate eight perſons, and ſhall reſpectively give notice, each to the other, of ſuch nomination; that if both houſes agree in the nomination of the ſame perſon or perſons, the perſon or perſons ſo nominated and agreed to ſhall be an elector or electors; that if the nomination of either houſe does not agree in any of the perſons nominated by the other, the ſenate ſhall on the ſame day openly chooſe four of the perſons nominated by the aſſembly, and the aſſembly ſhall on the ſame day openly chooſe four of the perſons nominated by the ſenate, and the eight perſons ſo choſen ſhall be the electors for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and in every caſe where one or more of the electors, leſs than the whole number, ſhall have been agreed upon by both houſes in manner aforeſaid, either of the two houſes of the legiſlature may propoſe to the other a reſolution for concurrence, naming therein the perſon or perſons to fill the office of ſuch deficient elector or electors; and if the houſe receiving ſuch reſolution ſhall concur therein, the perſon or perſons ſo named in ſuch reſolution ſhall be an elector or electors, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; but if ſuch reſolution ſhall not be concurred in, either houſe ſhall, on that day, proceed to offer to the other a reſolution or reſolutions for concurrence, until they ſhall agree upon and have completed the whole number of eight electors, &c.

Theſe having been read, the clerk then read the reſolutions of both houſes, agreeing to the conference; in which it appeared that the ſenate had appointed Mr. Duane, Mr. Philip Schuyler, and Mr. L'Hommedieu, a committee to manage the conference on the part of that honorable body;---and that the aſſembly had appointed Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Livingſton, and Mr. Adgate, managers on their part.

Mr. Adgate roſe. Mr. Preſident, the conſtitution of the ſtate provides, that when the aſſembly and ſenate ſhall differ concerning a bill they are about to paſs into a law, they ſhall meet together, and have a conference thereon; to be managed by committees to be choſen for that purpoſe.

The aſſembly, Sir, having paſſed a bill, entituled "an act for carrying into effect, on the part of this ſtate, the conſtitution of the United States, aſſented to and ratified by the convention of this ſtate on the twenty-ſixth day of July laſt."

And the honorable the ſenate having paſſed the ſame, with amendments thereto, ſome of which not being agreed to by the aſſembly has rendered it neceſſary that a conference be held, for which purpoſe the two houſes are now met.

The evident intention, Sir, of holding a conference on ſuch an occaſion is, that each houſe may inform the other of the reaſons they had for paſſing the bill---and as I am honored with the appointment of a conferree on this occaſion, I ſhall endeavor to ſtate the reaſons which appeared to me to have induced the aſſembly to paſs the parts of the bill in difference; and alſo their objections to the amendments propoſed by the honorable the ſenate.

The reaſons, Sir, (that now occur to me) that the aſſembly had for paſſing theſe particular parts of the bill now read, were, becauſe that the conſtitution of the ſtate has directed the manner in which the delegates for the Congreſs of the United States ſhall be choſen for this ſtate, and which is the one adopted by the bill as it paſſed the aſſembly, and which mode has hitherto been purſued in all the elections made for that auguſt body.

This mode, therefore, the legiſlature have to purſue in the choice of theſe two repreſentatives of the ſtate, in the Congreſs of the United States, under the new ſyſtem, as no other is pointed out for the purpoſe, but the time and manner thereof is expreſly left to the reſpective legiſlatures by the new conſtitution, and our conſtitution having, as I before obſerved, directed the manner, we have no alternative; for without the ſtate conſtitution we ceaſe to be a legiſlature, and cannot make the choice required---and if we ſhould preſume ſo to do, it would need (like the general convention at Philadelphia) the approbation of a convention of delegates from the people, to ratify and confirm the ſame.

Having thus ſtated the principles on which this part of the bill is founded, I ſhall only obſerve that the amendment propoſed is without a conſtitutional right, and contrary to precedency.

To inſtance, Sir, in the late election, (but a few days ſince) both houſes proceeded by joint ballot, the mode in the bill, and elected delegates for the general government---and would it not appear extraordinary in us, the ſame legiſlature, now to adopt a different mode, not warranted by the conſtitution; by an act like this we ſhall indeed ſhew that we have the form of a republican government without the ſubſtance. I truſt, Sir, that the legiſlature have too great a reſpect for the conſtitution of the ſtate, than thus by their own act to abridge and violate it.

Sir, as to the ſecond amendment diſagreed to, by which the towns of Poundridge and Bedford are taken from one of the electing diſtricts and added to another; I ſhall only obſerve, that by the information obtained by the aſſembly, the diviſion of the number of inhabitants, as they ſtand in the bill, will not materially differ in the two, and the line of diviſion would be more natural and plain than the one propoſed by the amendment, which would badly ſhape the ſaid diſtricts, as well as render them more unequal in numbers.

Sir, as to the other amendment for chooſing electors, and not agreed to by the aſſembly, the ſame reaſons will apply to this that applies to the mode of chooſing ſenators.

Yet it may further be obſerved, did time admit, and were it neceſſary, it would be much more proper to put that part of the buſineſs in the power of the people at large, than the mode propoſed by the amendment; and as the mode preſcribed by the bill brings the choice of the electors neareſt to the people at large, therefore the amendment is in a two-fold ſenſe improper.

I know it may be ſaid, that if this bill does not paſs, we ſhall be without a repreſentation in the new Congreſs.

But, Sir, rather than agree to thoſe amendments, which ſo evidently tend to ſacrifice the rights of the people, it would be adviſeable for this ſtate not to have a repreſentation in it for years or centuries to come.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured, in as conciſe a manner as my abilities would admit, to ſtate ſome of the reaſons for the bill, and objections to the amendments, and ſhall leave what is further neceſſary to be obſerved on the ſubject to the better abilities of the gentlemen with whom I am honoured to be a manager of this conference.

Mr. L'Hommedieu. It is now proper, in turn, that the honorable aſſembly be informed of the reaſons why their bill was not agreed to by the ſenate, and why the ſame was amended in the manner it now ſtands. And it may not be improper to obſerve at this time, that the amendments to the bill, ſo far as reſpects the choice and appointment of ſenators and electors, differing from the mode preſcribed in the bills for that purpoſe, which originated with the ſenate, and without debate were rejected by the honorable aſſembly, aroſe from a diſpoſition in the ſenate to accommodate, as far as poſſible, without giving up their rights to the views of the honorable aſſembly, and to avoid any occaſion of offence, by ſending back the two bills which had been ſo recently rejected, in the form of amendments.

The objections of the ſenate againſt the bill of the honorable aſſembly, ſo far as it reſpects the choice or appointment of ſenators and electors, is, that the mode there pointed out deſtroys that equality of power which is by the conſtitution veſted in the two branches of the legiſlature, and puts it in the power of the honorable aſſembly, they being ſuperior in numbers, to chooſe or appoint without controul.

The ſenate are of opinion, which they truſt will not be conteſted, that the only authority which the legiſlature have for chooſing or appointing ſenators and electors is derived from the conſtitution of the United States, lately ratified by the convention of this ſtate.---This conſtitution, which being the laſt act of the people, is paramount to any law or conſtitution of the ſtate in thoſe points in which their proviſions vary, directs, that the choice of ſenators ſhall be made by the legiſlature of the ſtate, which legiſlature, by the conſtitution of this ſtate, is formed by the aſſembly and the ſenate, which ſenate and aſſembly, by the ſame conſtitution, although unequal in numbers, have equal powers, and a negative on each other in every caſe, except when it is otherwiſe directed by the ſame conſtitution.

That the clauſe in the ſtate conſtitution, directing the appointment of delegates under the confederation, by joint ballot of both houſes, and not by act of the legiſlature, is by the conſtitution lately ratified, and which is now the conſtitution of this ſtate, become null and void as to the choice and election of ſenators and electors, and cannot be binding on the legiſlature, or a rule for their proceeding, in the preſent caſe, nor be conſidered in that reſpect, as any part of the conſtitution of this ſtate.----Under theſe impreſſions the ſenate could not concur in the mode of chooſing or appointing ſenators and electors preſcribed by the bill of the honorable aſſembly, nor are at liberty ſo to do, without giving up thoſe rights which are veſted in them by the conſtitution.

The ſenate have conſidered the objection made on the part of the honorable aſſembly, and cannot ſuppoſe with them that the mode of apointment for delegates under the conſederation is binding on the legiſlature in the preſent inſtance. At the time of framing the conſtitution, and for ſome years before, a Congreſs exiſted, conſiſting of a ſingle body, compoſed of delegates from thirteen different ſtates, with equal powers, and annually to be elected; ſuch a Congreſs and ſuch delegates, in the opinion of the ſenate, the clauſe referred to can only be ſuppoſed to contemplate, and not ſenators under the new conſtitution, whoſe powers and duration are very different. But whatever may be the ſentiments of the honorable the aſſembly or the ſenate, reſpecting the views of the framers of the conſtitution in this reſpect, the ſenate are clearly of opinion, that as the new conſtitution, which is the higheſt authority, expreſly directs that the choice of ſenators ſhall be made by the legiſlature of the ſtate, as was before obſerved, they are not at liberty to make that choice in the mode propoſed in the bill of the honorable aſſembly by joint ballot, without a violation of the conſtitution, which gives equal rights and an equal negative to each branch of the legiſlature, in all their acts which may conſtitutionally come before them, and which is ſo eſſential to the liberties of the people.

The amendments propoſed to the bill of the honorable the aſſembly, in the opinion of the ſenate, are not more liable to objection than any act where the concurrence of both houſes is neceſſary; the mode is a very practicable one---a perfect equality is obſerved between the ſenate and aſſembly in the choice or appointment of the ſenators and electors. If any delay or embarraſſment ſhould take place in this mode of procedure (which ought not to be preſumed) it is what all legiſlative acts are liable to, and ever will be in thoſe ſtates where the legiſlature conſiſts of two branches, and the ſame objection may be made to the paſſing of all laws or any particular law, although the ſame might be eſſentially neceſſary for the well being of the ſtate.

The ſenate have obſerved, that in the conſtitution of the United States, directing the choice of ſenators in the different ſtates by the legiſlature thereof, the word *choſen* is made uſe of, and when it reſpects the appointment of electors in each ſtate, the word *appoint* is uſed, which words, *choſen* and *appoint*, they conceive to be ſynonymous, and cannot be conſtrued to confine the legiſlature to the mode preſcribed in the bill of the honorable aſſembly, or in the leaſt to militate againſt the mode propoſed by the amendments of the ſenate, for the appointment of ſenators and electors; the ſenate are confirmed in this opinion, by a clauſe in the conſtitution of this ſtate, which declares, "That the *treaſurer of this ſtate* ſhall be *appointed* by act of the legiſlature, to originate with the aſſembly: Provided he ſhall not be *elected* out of either branch of the legiſlature." Here the words *appointed* and *elected* are both made uſe of, altho' the appointment and election is to be by act of the legiſlature, in which the ſenate have a negative.---This is mentioned only to ſhew that no ſuch inference can be made againſt paſſing the bill as amended by the ſenate, from the words made uſe of in the conſtitution, directing the choice of ſenators and appointment of electors.

The ſenate, on examining the diviſion of the ſtate into diſtricts for the election of repreſentatives, by the beſt information they could obtain, were of opinion, that the towns of Bedford and Poundridge ought to be added to the county of Dutcheſs, to make the diſtricts more equal in reſpect to numbers, and accordingly made that amendment.

Mr. G. Livingſton. Mr. Preſident, I look upon the buſineſs of a conference in a very ſerious point of view—it is the laſt proviſion which our ſtate conſtitution has made, in a caſe like the preſent, when the two branches of which our legiſlature is compoſed diſagree reſpecting a bill, or any part thereof.

I wiſh moſt ſincerely, that the preſent conference may not conſiſt only in form, but that ſuch reaſoning as may be offered on the occaſion may be attended to with candor, and its due weight given to it—and which I truſt will be the caſe.

I feel myſelf exceedingly embarraſſed on this occaſion, eſpecially conſidering my own inſufficiency, the parts and abilities of my opponents, and the importance of the cauſe I am engaged to defend. Nothing but a conſciouſneſs of the rectitude of my intention, a propenſity to add my endeavors to preſerve the remains of the conſtitution of this ſtate, and the liberties of the people thereof, and the juſtice which has been done to a matter of ſo great conſequence by one, and the able manner in which I doubt not it will be maintained and defended by the other of my worthy colleagues, could bear me up in the unequal conteſt.

The gentleman who preceded me, and who opened the buſineſs of this conference, has obſerved, That there are three of the amendments, of the honorable the ſenate, to the bill under conſideration, in which the houſe of aſſembly have not concurred—The firſt and the laſt depend nearly on the ſame principles, and the other, on mere enumeration.

The firſt is that which reſpects the election or choice of ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs.

The principle which actuated the houſe (I have the honor to repreſent) to withhold their concurrence to this amendment, I conceive to be this, (at leaſt it is that, by which I was influenced in voting with the majority) I hold, that, in any caſe, where the new conſtitution does not *expreſsly do away*, or *contradict* our ſtate conſtitution; or where any thing to be done or provided for by us, may be ſo done or provided for, as that the letter, as well as ſpirit of our ſtate conſtitution may be preſerved and adhered to, it is, in the laſt degree binding on us to comply therewith, and to take the ſame for our guide. And I alſo hold, That in tranſacting any of the matters required of us by the new conſtitution, we are bound ſtrictly to conform ourſelves to the requirements therein mentioned, our own ſtate conſtitution notwithſtanding.

I will now in a conciſe manner apply the doctrine above-mentioned to the matters in controverſy, and endeavor to ſhew—

1ſt. That the mode of electing ſenators or members of Congreſs, in both conſtitutions, perfectly harmonize and are conſiſtent with each other.

2dly. That the amendment, as propoſed by the honorable the ſenate, is not conformable to either of the conſtitutions.

3dly. That the clauſe under conſideration as, it ſtands in the bill, is ſtrictly agreeable to the new conſtitution.

I am firſt to ſhew, that the conſtitutions perfectly harmonize in the caſe before us.

By the 30th ſection of our ſtate conſtitution, the mode of electing delegates to Congreſs is as follows, each houſe is to nominate as many perſons as ſhall be equal to the whole number to be appointed, in which, (if both liſts agree) this is the mode of appointment: but if the liſts do not agree, either in the whole or in part, as many as the liſts differ in are to *be choſen* by a joint ballot of both houſes.

By the 3d ſection of the firſt article of the new conſtitution it is barely directed, that the ſenators from each ſtate ſhall be *choſen* by the legiſlature thereof.

And the 4th ſection of the ſame article directs, that the times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and *repreſentatives* ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate, by the legiſlature thereof.

Now, by comparing the above article from our ſtate conſtitution, and thoſe before mentioned from the general conſtitution, they will be found to be perfectly conſiſtent with each other—In the firſt (when there is any diſagreement in the nomination) they are to be *choſen* by the joint ballot of ſenate and aſſembly. By the 3d ſection above mentioned, they are to be *choſen* by the legiſlature: and by the 4th ſection before recited, the manner of *electing* (which is tantamount to *chooſing*) is to be preſcribed by the reſpective legiſlatures.—Thus the idea of *chooſing* pervades the whole.

I would here remark, that it was neceſſary for the convention, in framing the new government, to direct, that the different legiſlatures ſhould make the proviſion, as to the time, manner, &c. of theſe elections, becauſe the houſe of repreſentatives to be choſen by the people were to be included in the election, and were a body not known in the former Congreſs;—but will any one ſay, that, becauſe a new proviſion was neceſſary in electing by the people, a branch before unknown, that therefore a new mode muſt be adopted in *chooſing* members, which were to be elected by the ſame body they had always been choſen by;—It by no means follows.

There is another reaſon, why this proviſion was neceſſary, which is—that the manner of chooſing delegates to the preſent Congreſs was not ſimilar in all the ſtates, therefore, for the ſake of uniformity, as to the bodies by whom the choice was to be made, it was a neceſſary direction.

I proceed to ſhew—That the amendment propoſed by the honorable the ſenate is not conformable to, or conſiſtent with, either of the conſtitutions;—the language of both is that of *chooſing* and *electing*, the amendment does not comprehend the idea, for it amounts barely to an appointment;—but if it did, I do not think that we are *at liberty* to purſue the *mode* pointed out in it, becauſe it is novel, and not known in our ſtate conſtitution.—There is a farther objection to this manner of appointment, it is not concluſive; for it may happen that the different houſes do not concur at all, and thus the proviſion in the amendment will defeat itſelf.—If no other objections could be offered, this alone is ſufficient to induce a non-concurrence.

The laſt propoſition I undertook to prove was, That the clauſe under conſideration, as it ſtands in the bill, is ſtrictly conformable to the new conſtitution.

To do this, no more is neceſſary, than to ſay, that it is truly taken from the 30th ſection of our ſtate conſtitution, and which I truſt I have before ſhewn is not only not contradictory to, but the *mode of chooſing* repreſentatives to Congreſs under it, ſtrictly conformable to, and conſonant with the new conſtitution.

Compare the caſes.---

Who are to chooſe? The legiſlature.—Who are to be choſen? Members of Congreſs, who are to repreſent the ſovereignty of the ſtate, in the ſame manner as delegates in the preſent Congreſs do, being a government over ſtates.

Then why vary the mode?

With great deference to thoſe who differ with us in ſentiment, I ſhall beg leave to ſtate one other argument, which *to me* likewiſe appears concluſive on this occaſion.

Before we took our ſeats in this legiſlature, we ſeverally took an oath of allegiance to the ſtate of New-York, as a free and independent ſtate. In this idea, the conſtitution is unqueſtionably included under the reſtrictions, with reſpect to the new conſtitution, as before mentioned; in this point of view, all who hear me will perceive, that thoſe who conceive of the matter as I do cannot poſſibly, in any event, for the ſake of accommodation, give up an explicit article, to which we conceive ourſelves bound by a tie ſo ſtrong, as that of a ſolemn oath.

Sorry I am, that we are ſo unfortunate as to differ; but I truſt that the honourable the ſenate will not adhere to their amendment, when they find that we are in a ſituation, from which I am ſure they would not adviſe us to recede, at the expence of our conſciences.

With reſpect to the laſt amendment, which goes to the appointing electors, little need be ſaid, as it ſtands nearly on the ſame ground with the one I have juſt conſidered; and it is objected to on the ſame principle.

The remaining amendment, in which we have not concurred, is the one which alters two of the diſtricts for chooſing members in the houſe of repreſentatives of the Congreſs. We had no certain enumeration of the inhabitants of the ſeveral diſtricts in Weſtcheſter county, yet the houſe determined, from the beſt evidence we could obtain, and we ſuppoſed ourſelves right, at leaſt we have not yet had any reaſon to recede.

The queſtion which ariſes, eſpecially on the firſt amendment, is a great conſtitutional one, and of ſerious concern. I would here beg leave to notice ſome reaſons which I have heard urged in favor of the amendment. It is ſaid that our ſtate conſtitution, in this caſe, is void, as it could not contemplate members to the Congreſs under the new government, as this ſyſtem was not in exiſtence when that was formed—I would anſwer, neither was the confederation—But it did contemplate repreſentatives of this ſtate to the general government, or Congreſs of the United States, to be choſen by the legiſlature; and I think it not eaſy to ſhew the eſſential difference in the members of the ſenate in the Congreſs, under the new government, and the manner of their choice—and thoſe mentioned in our conſtitution, and the mode there mentioned for their election.

It has alſo been ſaid by ſome of the advocates for the amendment, that the new conſtitution diveſts the ſenate and aſſembly of many privileges. Therefore the appointing members to Congreſs, by the ſenate and aſſembly, muſt and ought to be exerciſed, in ſuch manner as to them both ſhall ſeem beſt—Gentlemen muſt be put to a hard ſhift, to be obliged to uſe ſuch reaſoning as this,—for when the argument is put into plain Engliſh, it will ſpeak this language,—a part of the privileges, immunities and rights of the ſtates, held under its conſtitution, are altered, taken away, or abridged; therefore, the whole are gone, and the conſtitution with them. Will not the people be alarmed at this idea?—Was this the language at the late convention, when the new conſtitution was adopted? So ſudden a change of argument is alarming indeed, yet I think it a fortunate circumſtance, that the idea has been thrown out, as it will ſerve as a memento to alarm the vigilance of the good people of this ſtate, the more ſolicitouſly to guard againſt every or any attempt which may be made upon their privileges in this way.

It has been farther ſaid, that a choice by joint ballot, will enable the aſſembly, as being the moſt numerous body, to appoint whom they pleaſe, the votes of the ſenate notwithſtanding.

The language of this is, that the conſtitution does not give the ſenate as much power as they ſuppoſe they ought to have. But ſuppoſe this ſhould be the caſe, as the aſſembly are the moſt numerous, and are yearly choſen by the people, they will be moſt likely to make choice of ſuch perſons as will be moſt agreeable to the ſtate at large, and this was undoubtedly the principle on which the mode of election, by joint ballot, in our conſtitution, was formed.

Expediency has likewiſe been frequently urged, as an inducement to concur in the amendments; this is a term which has of late become very faſhionable, and frequently very convenient.

But I am by no means willing to allow it to be an argument of ſufficient force to break through the bulwark of a compact, ſo firm and ſacred as that of a conſtitution.

The reaſon is obvious, for in the caſe before us, the preſent legiſlature are the judges of this expediency; in ſome other contingency, a ſucceeding legiſlature may determine reſpecting the *expediency* of ſome other meaſure, and thus in time it may poſſibly become *expedient* to do the whole conſtitution away; this, I hope, will never be the caſe:—And I yet would fondly wiſh, that this honorable legiſlature (among the members of which are ſeveral gentlemen who aſſiſted in framing our ſtate conſtitution) will hold the ſame inviolable, on the principles before mentioned, and at every hazard.

Many of the gentlemen preſent were likewiſe members of the late convention of this ſtate, and well know that it was ſolely a principle of expediency, in *that caſe* (and which that body had a *right* to judge of) which induced an adoption of the new ſyſtem, from a conviction that it was the beſt means to inſure the amendments thereto, which were and ſtill are anxiouſly expected by a large majority of the people of this ſtate, and who, I truſt, will never reſt ſatisfied, till ſo deſirable an end is accompliſhed.

But the preſent caſe is widely different—we think it neither expedient or juſtifiable on any principle; but that a compliance would amount to betraying the rights of the people, which we conſider a depoſit too ſacred to be bartered for any expediency whatever.

We think the true rule of conduct to be this, to do what we, on mature deliberation, think right and lawful, and leave conſequences to him who rules on earth as well as in heaven. [*To be continued.*]

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN one of your late papers I obſerve a piece, ſaid to be the ſpeech of an Indian, on hearing the ſermon of a Swediſh Miſſionary. That it is genuine, few I believe will imagine, it is ſo different from the Indian way of addreſs. What the writer could have in view, it is hard to ſay, without it be to prejudice revelation, and ſhew his enmity to it. He can never mean to ſerve the cauſe of our divine religion, nor yet gratify thoſe who are advocates for it, of which deſcription, I truſt, are the chief of your cuſtomers. And yet he ſeems mightily pleaſed with it, and, I imagine, conſiders it as a matter of triumph to himſelf and his fellow deiſts, for this is the ſecond time it has been publiſhed in the courſe of a few years.

In the firſt place, this writer, or the Indian if you pleaſe, ſuppoſes that mankind, by the light of nature, or the aids of tradition, have ſuch diſcoveries of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, as amounts to a divine revelation. Very good. But what then? does it follow that theſe dark glimmerings of nature, or tradition, make void or render uſeleſs any farther revelation, or clearer diſcovery? As for his enquiring a little below, to what purpoſe ſuch revelation was made, if not ſufficient to ſalvation, we need only obſerve, that it was not given for the purpoſe of ſalvation. It is only that ſmall part, that is now leigible, of the lettering of man's heart in the ſtate of innocence, and ſerves to bear witneſs for God, that he may be clear when he judgeth, and that every mouth may be ſtopped, and the whole world become guilty befor God. Pſalm ii. 4. Romans iii. 19.

He next ſuppoſes that ſome of the Indians were eminent for piety, conſtant and warm in the purſuit of virtue, earneſtly endeavouring with the greateſt circumſpection to tread in the paths of integrity, and then enquires whether ſuch are damned or not. But he ought to have proved that there really had been ſuch Indians, which he certainly never can.

In the next place he enquires whether a perſon will be damned, who is under an incapacity of doing his duty? Yes, certainly, (unleſs the grace of God prevent) if the incapacity was owing to himſelf, his own fault and ſin.

He obſerves, that the written commands cannot reſpect thoſe who have them not. 'Tis allowed that thoſe who have not the written law will not be judged by it, but by that law which they have, Romans ii. 12, 14, 15: but it does not follow, that the Almighty would make farther revelation to ſuch, if it was neceſſary to ſalvation; nor that he would make the contents of revelation known without the written word, becauſe he can do it.

As for his argument from Providence, in the next paragraph, it is only claiming a right to the hundredth favor, becauſe ninety-nine have been already received gratis. A claim as falſe as it is common.

In regard to original ſin, which he next mentions, it would be more material to conteſt it, if there were any otherwiſe clear, and not condemned on the footing of actual tranſgreſſion. But as it depends on revelation, for which your correſpondent appears to have no great reliſh, we muſt leave it.

That the bulk of chriſtians are more vicious than the heathen muſt be confeſſed, to their ſhame: but then it ſhould be remembered, that theſe vicious ones are only nominal chriſtians, not real; nor does the badneſs of their lives proceed from the doctrines they profeſs.

A FRIEND TO REVELATION.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage (20 by 30 feet) with a piazza, with a brick kitchen and lot of ground on which the ſame ſtands; ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet, between Shippen and Plumb-ſtreets, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with the privilege of a three feet wide alley; bounded eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by lot No. 4. weſtward by ground of Samuel Rhoads, and northward and partly weſtward by lots No. 2 and 3.

No. 2. A lot of ground, adjoining the above lot, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet, with the privilege of the aforeſaid alley; bounded eaſtward with George-ſtreet, northward by ground of the heirs of John Stagg, weſtward by ground of Joſeph Rhoads and lot No. 3, and ſouthward by lot No. 1, aforeſaid.

No. 3. A frame meſſuage, with a new two ſtory frame ſhop and lot of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, bounding on the back ends of lots No. 1 and 2; containing in front on Third-ſtreet 23 feet, and extending and continuing that breadth 80 feet eaſtward; thence 29 feet in breadth the diſtance of 20 feet on the north ſide of ſaid lot No. 3; bounded weſtward by Third-ſtreet, northward by ground of Joſeph Rhoads, eaſtward by lots No. 1 and 2, and ſouthward by ground of Samuel Rhoads; the above mentioned three lots are ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £ 15 15 0, payable to Joſeph Potts.

No. 4. A lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet aforeſaid, and adjoining lot No. 1; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and narrowing gradually at the weſt end to 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid, northward by lot No. 1, weſtward by Samuel Rhoads's ground, and ſouthwad by ground of James Hunter; ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. per annum, payable to ſaid James Hunter.

No. 8. A certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen and lot of ground; ſituate on the ſouth-weſt corner of George and Shippen-ſtreets; containing in front on Shippen-ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 41 feet; bounded on the north by Shippen-ſtreet, ſouthward by a three feet wide alley, weſtward by lot No. 9, and eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 9. A lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 41 feet; bounded northward by ſaid ſtreet, eaſtward by lot No. 8, ſouthward by a three feet wide alley, and weſtward by ground of the heirs of John Stagg.

No. 10. A two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground; ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth 30 feet; bounded eaſtward by ſaid ſtreet, ſouthward and weſtward by ground belonging to the heirs of John Stagg, and northward by the aforeſaid alley, being appurtenant to the laſt three deſcribed lots, and ſaid lots are ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 6 15 0 per annum, payable to the heirs of John Stagg, and a mortgage to the Loan-office for £ 136, and intereſt from the year 1774.

Alſo, the following lots of land, in a plan thereof marked and numbered as follows;

No. 1. Situate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Water-ſtreet; containing in breadth north and ſouth 16 feet and 10 inches, and extending in depth into the river Delaware; bounded northward by an alley of 12 feet wide, ſouthward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſq; eaſtward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, three lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 2, 3 and 4; ſituate contiguous to each other, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth in the whole 50 feet (that is to ſay, 16 feet and 8 inches each lot) and extending in depth into the river Delaware; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by lot No. 1, eaſtward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, four lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8, lying contiguous to each other, on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth in the whole 75 feet and 4 inches (that is to ſay, 18 feet and 10 inches each lot) and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſq; eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, and weſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet.

Alſo, ſix lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, lying contiguous to each other, on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet; containing in breadth in the whole 113 feet (that is to ſay, 18 feet and 10 inches each, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by Love-lane, eaſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet, and weſtward by lot No. 15.

Alſo, ſix other lots of ground, lying cotiguous to each other, on the north ſide of Love-lane; containing in breadth in the whole 108 feet (that is to ſay, 18 feet each lot) and in length or depth 112 feet, which ſaid ſix lots are numbered in ſaid plan, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by Love-lane, eaſtward by the aforeſaid lots No. 9 and 14, and weſtward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſquire: The whole of ſaid lots are ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent-charge of 167 dollars and five-pence: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of Robert Alliſon, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

ALL perſons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Aſſignees.

Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

The fifth of January, 1789, ſays a correſpondent, is likely to form a melancholy epocha in the annals of New-York, and conſequently of the United States. In well conſtructed republican governments, checks are acknowledged to be the reſult of wiſdom, and the bulwark of freedom. But, like all other human inſtitutions, they are capable of being abuſed, and may effectuate the ruin of the ſtate, which they were intended to preſerve. When the conſtitution, which was lately planned by the collected wiſdom of the union, was promulgated, it was evident to many enlightened friends of their country, that it was not free from defects. It was equally manifeſt, that much had been done towards eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of government over thirteen independent ſtates, in which the liberty of the great body of the people was ſufficiently guarded on the one ſide from licentiouſneſs, and on the other from oppreſſion; in which agriculture received its due weight, and manufactures and commerce experienced ſuch encouragement, as might render them beneficial to the union; and, to be brief, in which the nobleſt confederation ever conceived, promiſed to confer the greateſt number of bleſſings that could be rationally expected, attended with the feweſt poſſible evils. It would be deemed ſuperfluous to enumerate the objections, which have been made to this ſyſtem by very reſpectable bodies of men in every ſtate, ſince theſe objections are almoſt univerſally acknowledged to have ſome foundation in reaſon, and ſince the conſtitution points out a ſafe, eaſy, and honorable method of remedying overſights, and of correcting errors. But it is to be lamented, continues our correſpondent, that contention has ſuperſeded argument, and that the voice of reaſon is overpowered by the clamor of diſcontent. Are we to defeat, untried, a ſyſtem which, in many inſtances, challenges reſpect, becauſe it is not abſolutely free from imperfections? As well might an individual give way to deſpondency, and even ruſh willingly on deſtruction, becauſe, although he ought to exult in the enjoyment of many bleſſings, he reflects that ſome particular good (which however may be procured by moderate exertions) is not immediately within his reach. Time, candor, and a neceſſary diſpoſition to *bear* and *forbear*, will, it is hoped, prevent the greateſt evils which a nation can dread, and accelerate every degree of happineſs which we can reaſonably expect.

Jan. 15. A correſpondent obſerves, it is much to be lamented that the number of watchmen in this city is ſo ſmall---and that the lamps are not lighted on many of the darkeſt nights: for inſtance, during the increaſe of the moon; when, to be ſure, if the air happens to be clear, we have no occaſion for lamp-light; but in hazy weather, when the moon is inviſible, although in the increaſe, ſhould not the lives and properties of the citizens be protected by every poſſible means? And if the directors of the police are under the neceſſity of ſaving the oil during the increaſe of the moon, it is to be wiſhed they would alſo ſave oil in the wanes, on ſuch nights as are light enough to bear it, in order that the ſaid ſavings may be uſed on the dark nights which happen in the firſt and ſecond quarters.

The Preſbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, at their late meeting in this city, *did*, in compliance with the recommendation of the laſt convention of the delegates from the late ſynod of New-York and Philadelphia, the ſynod of the low Dutch reformed churches, and the aſſociate reformed ſynod, *agree*, that Wedneſday, the 28th day of January, 1789, be obſerved as a day of faſting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, by all the churches under their care; to implore Him that He would put a ſtop to the progreſs of the deſtroying inſect, which is cutting off the fruits of the earth in the middle ſtates---that it would pleaſe Him to cauſe the earth to bring forth in plenty the enſuing ſeaſon---that He would reſtrain error, profaneneſs and immorality, and proſper our eccleſiaſtical diſcipline---that He would pour out His Holy Spirit upon his churhes of all denominations---bleſs all ſchools and ſeminaries of learning---ſmile upon all attempts to plant the goſpel in the frontier ſettlements of the United States, and among the heathen tribes---that He would prevent all injuſtice and encroachments on the frontiers, either from the citizens of theſe ſtates or the natives, which may occaſion the effuſion of human blood, and, that it would pleaſe Him to lead our nation to the eſtabliſhment of a wiſe, efficient, united and permanent civil government.

N. B. If a day ſhould be appointed by the civil government for theſe purpoſes, it is expected that will be obſerved inſtead of the above.

PITTSBURGH, December 27.

Extract of a letter from Fort Harmer, December 15.

"The buſineſs of the treaty is at laſt begun---the number of Indians here amount to about 200; on their arrival they delivered a ſpeech to the Governor, informing him thereof, and requeſting to ſpeak with him at the council fire; he anſwered that he was glad to ſee them, and hoped they would be expeditious in finiſhing the buſineſs, as he had waited a great while for them. Capt. Brant, with ſeveral tribes, have returned home from the falls, not well ſatisfied that the treaty is held here; it is expected they will ſtop the Shaweneſe nation, who were to be here in a few days. Whether this treaty will anſwer the great end expected, time will determine."

Thurſday laſt arrived here, after a very fatiguing and long march from Connecticut, a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant Pratt.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York to his friend in this city, dated January 13.

"I find our Senators and Repreſentatives, and the general conduct of the cauſe in Pennſylvania, extremely agreeable here. The city election for Electors ſeemed to create delight. While ſeveral ſtates ſhew a jealouſy of Pennſylvania, all ſeem to eſtem and rely on her wiſdom and ſtrength, and to expect much from the influence of her example.

"Jerſey has given us ſix Fœderaliſts as Electors, and Connecticut has given us Fœderaliſts as Repreſentatives and Electors. That ſtate is much to be relied on.

"By accounts juſt received, there is reaſon to believe five of the Maſſachuſetts returns will be complete, and Fœderal; the other three muſt be tried over again."

We hear from New-York, that the ſum already ſubſcribed for the building intended for the accommodation of the New Congreſs, amounts to 9000l. The room for the Senate is nearly compleated. The whole building will coſt nearly *fifteen thouſand pounds*, and will be 150 feet long.

A letter from Dublin, dated Oct. 20, ſays:---"The convicts which were ſhipped on Saturday laſt, on board the brig Providence, Capt. Debenham, bound to Port-Roſeway, in Nova-Scotia, were guarded to the water ſide by a ſquadron of horſe and two companies of foot." [The above veſſel arrived at New-York on the 10th inſt. in 70 days from Dublin, but how her paſſangers have been diſpoſed of we have not heard.]

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Specimens of BROADCLOTH, made at the Manufactory in Hartford, have been lately lodged at the Printing-office in Providence, for public inſpection.

The town of Taunton a few years ago was the deſert of Maſſachuſetts, her ſtaple was little more than a herring, and her land would ſcarcely produce a thiſtle---yet ſhe is now a growng and lucrative manufactory: Laſt year one hundred tons of NAILS, beſides a great many articles in a ſmaller way, were wrought in that town.

The manufacture of IRON PLATE SHOVELS is carried on at Bridgewater to great advantage: They are of ſuperior workmanſhip to any imported from Britain, and ſold at a lower price than they can be imported for.

A GLASS and a DUCK manufactory are eſtabliſhing in Boſton.

There is a promiſing COTTON manufactory in Beverly.

According to the valuation laſt taken, there were 138 POT and PEARL ASH manufactories in Maſſachuſetts; there are now, it is ſaid, nearly 250.

A new PAPER-MILL, we hear, is about being erected in Milton, another in Watertown, and a third in Hampſhire county.

Thus do the induſtry and ingenuity of our coutrymen take off our foreign ſhackles, one by one.

The Spaniſh Merchant Frigate St. Francis de Paulo, Capt. Fernandez, in nine weeks from Cadiz in Spain, is ſafe arrived at Reedy-Iſland, after having ſuffered ſomewhat in her ſails and rigging from tempeſtuous weather on the paſſage and in Delaware bay.

Philadelphia Diſpenſary, Jan. 5, 1789.

AT the annual meeting of the Contributors to the Diſpenſary, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers for the preſent year, viz.

Right Reverend Dr. William White,
Rev. Dr. George Duffield,
Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell,
Rev. Dr. Henry Helmuth,
Hon. Samuel Miles, Eſquire,
Samuel Powel, Henry Hill, Lawrence Seckel, } Eſquires,
Mr. Samuel Pleaſants,
Mr. Thomas Clifford,
Mr. Thomas Franklin,
Mr. George Meade.

AT a meeting of the Managers of the Diſpenſary, January 7, 1789, the following Phyſicians, Apothecary and Treaſurer were elected, viz.

Attending Phyſicians and Surgeons.
Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts,
Dr. William Clarkſon,
Dr. John Morris,
Dr. Caſper Wiſtar,
Dr. Michael Leib,
Dr. Nicholas B. Waters.

Conſulting Phyſicians and Surgeons.
Dr. John Jones,
Dr. William Shippen, jun.
Dr. Adam Kuhn,
Dr. Benjamin Ruſh.

Apothecary.
Mr. William Forreſt.

Treaſurer.
Mr. John Clifford.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miſeries of public priſons, held at the German School-houſe in Cherry alley, on Monday evening the 12th inſtant, the following Members were elected Officers for the preſent year, viz.

Preſident. Right Reverend Dr. William White.

Vice-Preſidents. Rev. Dr. George Duffield, and Mr. Richard Wells.

Secretaries. Mr. John Swanwick, and Rev. William Rogers.

Treaſurer. Mr. Thomas Rogers.

Phyſicians. Doctors Gerardus Clarkſon, Benjamin Ruſh, Samuel P. Griffitts, and Caſper Wiſtar.

Electing Committee. Meſſrs. John Kaighn, Charles Marſhall, Joſeph Tatem, Thomas Parker, Francis Bailey, Thomas Wiſtar, William Lippencott, Benjamin Thaw, John Bleakly, James Whiteall, John Olden, William Zane.

THE committee appointed on the twentieth of November laſt, to make enquiries reſpecting the clothing, diet, lodging and treatment of the priſoners in the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, and to endeavour to aſcertain the quantity of ſpirituous liquors annually uſed by them, and the means by which they are ſupplied with it;

REPORT, That they have at ſundry times viſited the jail, and made the inquiries directed; and find, that priſoners committed for trial in criminal caſes have no allowance of clothing or bedding, and but two-pence per day for diet, with a ſmall portion of fuel, at the diſcretion of the jailer. Priſoners of this deſcription are the moſt liable to ſuffer from the inclemency of the weather, if they continue in jail a conſiderable length of time before trial, which ſometimes happens.

That criminals ſentenced to labour are allowed clothing and diet at the diſcretion of the county commiſſioners, with reaſonable fuel and blenkets; and that they uſually receive, when abſolutely at work, one pound of meat, and about twenty-two ounces of bread per day. Thoſe of them who are not at work receive four-pence worth of bread or other proviſions, and all of them appear to be ſufficiently clothed.

That the confined debtors have no public allowance whatever, and have therefore to depend entirely on their friends or charity for their ſubſiſtence.

The quantity of ſpirituous liquors uſed by the priſoners cannot be exactly aſcertained; but the jailer informed your committee, that ſome time paſt he ſold about twenty hogſheads of rum per annum, beſides other liquors, but lately not more than from two to three gallons per day: ſome liquor is introduced by other means, but the quantity is ſmall.

Your committee think it unneceſſary to be more particular in this report, as they have received from the Society for alleviating the miſeries of public priſoners a circumſtantial account, in writing, of the obſervations they have made on the ſubject, which is herewith preſented, and to which they beg leave to refer.

In juſtice, however, to the keeper of the jail, they are conſtrained to ſay, that they have no reaſon to conclude that any unneceſſary ſeverities are uſed towards the priſoners; and from the examination of his dockets and accounts, which appear to be fair and regular, as well as his attention to cleanlineſs in the houſe, and from every other circumſtance that has come to the knowledge of your committee, they are of opinion, that the buſineſs of the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia is as well conducted as circumſtances will permit: at the ſame time they believe that ſome of the regularities pointed out by the Society for alleviating public priſons will be beneficial, and that a recommendation to the Legiſlature at their next ſitting will be neceſſary for the purpoſe.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true copy, taken from, and compared with, the original Report, remaining upon the files of Council.

JAMES TRIMBLE, for
CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Jan. 16, 1789.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt day of June next, or ſooner, if required,

AN excellent ſtone Houſe, 42 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, containing a hall in front 38 feet long, and 18 feet wide, one parlour 22 feet ſquare, an office 18 by 16, four chambers, good garrets, houſe-keeper's room, kitchen, waſh-houſe, and cellars under the whole. A garden containing an acre, about three acres round the houſe piece of meadow, large ſtone ſtable and out houſes, with a good well of water near the kitchen door, ſituated in the county of Northampton, upon the river Lehigh, within a quarter of a mile of Allen-town, and ſix miles from Bethlehem, known by the name of *Trout Hall*, a very eligible ſituation for any gentleman that has an inclination to remove into the country.

At the end of a year, a very fine farm, conſiſting of 300 acres, with a quantity of watered meadows on it, tenant's houſe, barn and ſtables, adjoining the above mentioned place, may be rented, if required. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

January 21, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 100 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, Cheſter county; there are on the ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe part logs and part ſtone, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, a log barn, a good bearing orchard, about 12 acres of good meadow chiefly watered, and more may be made, about 36 acres of upland cleared, and good for ſpring or winter grain, with the conveniency of water in each field, the remainder well timbered. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to the ſubſriber, living near the premiſes.

Jan. 20, 1789. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Fuller.

N. B. If not ſold it will be rented. †

Reading, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 11th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, in the borough of Reading and county of Berks, three meſſuages and tenements, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Prince-ſtreet, in the ſaid borough, marked in the general plan thereof No. 297; bounded on the north by Richard-ſtreet, eaſtward by a 20 feet alley, ſouthward by a lot marked in the ſaid plan, No. 300, and weſtward by Prince-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet: Seized and taken in execution as late the eſtate of Joſeph Collier, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted Tavern and Plantation, known by the name of the *Sorrel Horſe*, ſituated in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the main road leading to Lancaſter. The houſe, barn, ſtable, &c. are commodious and in compleat repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the premiſes on Thurſday, the 5th day of February next.

¶ THOMAS PAUL.

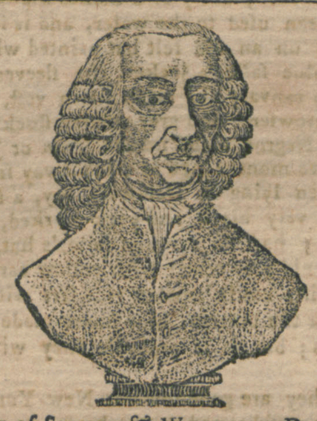
Philadelphia, January 20, 1789.

N. B. To prevent trouble, none need apply but ſuch who can be well recommended, as being qualified for the buſineſs.

Take up the Impoſtor & Villain.

RAN off laſt night from Tulpehocken, Berks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a certain *Samuel Norwood Johnſon* (as he calls himſelf) an Engliſhman, and ſays he was born in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, near Burlington, and paſſes for a Schoolmaſter: Said Johnſon is about 20 years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a fair face, blue eyes, black hair and large teeth, and is a great liar; had on and took with him, two light coloured coats, one of this country made cloth, and lately turned, with baſket buttons, the other of fine cloth, a pair of black ſattinet breeches and jacket, with buttons of the ſame ſtuff, a pair of white caſimer breeches and jacket, with plated buttons, a blue great-coat of coating, with metal buttons, a pair of boots, and new ſhoes with large braſs buckles, and ſundry other clothes unknown; he alſo took with him ſundry books, among which are Hill's Arithmetic and a Geography, alſo a ſilver watch, with a ſilver chain and key. Whoever takes up ſaid Impoſtor and Villain, and ſecures him in any gaol of this ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owners receive their property again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by HENRY SPYKER, JOHN MOSER, JACOB WINTER, PETER LEIN.

Tulpehocken, Dec. 26, 1788. †



The Partnerſhip of SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY, Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *Fothergill's Head*, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets,

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Surgeons Inſtruments & Patent Medicines,

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

Storekeepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former cuſtomers as well as thoſe who chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

January 16, 1789.

STRAYED out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Thurſday, the 13th day of November laſt, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, ten years old, his hind feet white, a few grey hairs in his forehead, and part of one fore foot white, is very well made, trots, paces and canters very well, is an eaſy hackney for a woman, was ſeen the ſame week at William M'Colough's, in ſaid county, who turned him in his paſture, but has not ſince been heard of in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES OLD.

December 31, 1788.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On Monday, the ninth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of Simon Cornell, deceaſed, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, adjoining the great road leading from Philadelphia to Buſſeltown, and nine miles from the city, containing 197 aces of land, about 40 acres of which is timber land, 15 acres of valuable meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, divided into convenient fields for farming; bounded by lands of Joſeph Lewis, Jacob Laughlin, deceaſed, and others.

There are on ſaid premiſes a convenient ſeat for an overſhot mill of any kind, alſo a ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor, and a good cellar under the ſame, a log kitchen adjoining the dwelling-houſe, and a never failing ſpring of excellent water, with a ſtone houſe over the ſame, a log barn with convenient ſtabling and other out-buildings, a young apple orchard, and many other conveniences. Any perſon deſirous of becoming a purchaſer, may view the premiſes, by applying to Dr. John Bartolet, living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county.

The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion on the firſt of April next. Credit will be given for the the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſatisfactory ſecurity. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, at the time and place of ſale, by GILLIAM CORNELL, Executor.

January 12, 1789. §

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the third day of the Second month next, at the late dwelling-houſe of ISAAC WILLIAMS, of Goſhen townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, about 21 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 127 acres of good land, near 20 acres of meadow, part of which is well watered, the upland good for grain or paſture, a conſiderable quantity of woodland; there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring, a frame barn, ſtables, a ſtone cart-houſe, and other outhouſes, ſeveral orchards of good bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſituation is very pleaſant, in a healthy part of the county.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, one other plantation, lying part in Goſhen and part in Williſtown townſhips, adjoining the above, containing about 110 acres of land, about 10 acres of good meadow, part of which watered by a good ſtream of water, and more may be made, the upland is good; there are on ſaid plantation a ſtone dwelling-houſe, and log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a well of water near the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water, a log barn, a good orchard of bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known at the time and place, by

ESTHER WILLIAMS, Executrix,
‡ ELLIS WILLIAMS, Executor.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view ſaid premiſes may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near to it. Thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Iſaac Williams, deceaſed, are deſired to make known the ſame to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame. First Month 7th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers have been appointed by the Hon. the Juſtices of the County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Philadelphia, to audit the Accounts and adjuſt the Demands of all the creditors of John Maſon, of the Northern-Liberties, Upholſterer, againſt whom a domeſtic attachment hath been iſſued and returned; and alſo to ſettle their ſhares of his whole eſtate---And that a meeting will be held for thoſe purpoſes at the houſe of John Stricker, inn-holder, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Callowhill-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſt. and Saturday, the 31ſt inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day; at which place and times the creditors of the ſaid John Maſon, are deſired to exhibit their reſpective accounts. Given under our hands this 9th day of January, 1789.

R. HARE,
§ JOHN BROWNE,
T. BRITTON.

Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, Jan. 5, 1789.

SIX POUNDS *Reward.*

BROKE GAOL in the night of the ſecond inſtant, a certain man, committed for horſe-ſtealing, by the name of *William Johnſon*, but it is ſuppoſed his real name is James Sutton, and that he has lately eſcaped from the wheelbarrow in Philadelphia, as his hair is cut remarkably ſhort. He appears to be a middle aged man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, ſhort black hair, has been uſed to the water, and is fond of talking about veſſels; had on an old felt hat painted white on the top of the crown, a blue ſailor's jacket, the ſleeves of which are covered with white canvas, old black ſattin veſt, a check linen ſhirt, white linen trowſers, and grey woolen ſtockings.

Alſo a Spaniſh Negroe man, named *John* or *Juan Franciſco*, committed about five months ago as a run-away from on board a Spaninſh veſſel then lying in Delaware bay, a ſhort thick but well built fellow, very black and pock-marked, can ſpeak but very little Engliſh; had on a round ſailor's hat, covered with black oil-cloth, an old grey coatee with yellow carved metal buttons, old white ſhirt, white woolen trowſers with a blue ſtripe round each leg near the bottom, blue home-made woolen ſtockings and old ſhoes; but it is probable they will change dreſs with each other.

It is ſuppoſed they are gone towards New-York, in order to get on board ſome veſſel; and as two horſes were ſtolen in the neighbourhod the ſame night, it is alſo ſuppoſed they were taken by theſe fellows. The above reward will be paid to whoever takes them up and ſecures them in gaol, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get them again, or THREE POUNDS for either.

† JOSEPH BUCK, Sheriff.

To be SOLD or LET,

A VERY good SNUFF-MILL, with all the works for cuting coarſe and fine Tobacco; ſpinning utenſils, and all things compleat for carrying on a tobacco and ſnuff manufactory; together with a large dwelling-houſe, and other ſtone buildings, ſufficient for carrying on other branches of manufacture. There are alſo a pair of French Burr mill-ſtones, with which the ſnuff-mill may eaſily be erected into a griſt-mill, or works may be added to the ſnuff-mill to grind chocolate. As the purchaſe money is not immediately wanted, the purchaſer, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt, may have reaſonable time to pay off the principal. Enquire of CHARLES HAY, in Germantown. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby, about ſix weeks ago, a brown STEER, about three years old, has a white ſpot on his rump, and ſome white on his tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ ISAAC SERRIL.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Newtown, January 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of this inſtant January, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, Two Plantations and Tracts of Land, adjoining each other; one containing 205 acres, whereon is an elegant large two ſtory Brick Houſe and kitchen, a large frame barn, ſtables, hay houſe, and other uſeful neceſſary buildings, all now in good repair, beautifully ſituated, and bounded on the river Delaware, about 4 miles below Trenton; the other contains 180 acres, whereon is a ſmall Log-houſe, &c. both ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Thomas and George Brown, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

N. B. The Purchaſe money will be divided in payments, and made eaſy.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of George Peirce, Thomas Bailey and others, containing by eſtimation 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Chalfant, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, bounded by a ſmall branch of French creek, and vacant land, containing 235 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Stevens, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the uſual allowance for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Francis Williamſon, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 27th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Sir John Fagg, Suſanna Cadman and others, containing 124 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Moore and William Moore, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Bunting, David Legatees, Alexander Caruthers, &c. containing 232 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Steel, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, bounded by Octorara creek, lands of Thomas Coulſon, James Wilſon, James Betty and Iſabella Edwards, containing 158 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Dickey, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Partnerſhip, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Mackey, Thomas Hayes, William Hanna and David Powel, containing 246 acres and an half, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Willey, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one full, equal and undivided moiety or half part of a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Concord townſhip, bounded by lands late of Joſeph Pyle, James Chevers, George Lea, and by the line of New Caſtle county, containing in the whole 210 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Thomas Clayton, and to be ſold, by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. Miers Fiſher and Henry Hale Graham, Attornies for Thomas Goff, the owner of the other moiety of the above premiſes, propoſe attending, and offering the ſame for ſale, ſo that the purchaſer may be accommodated with the whole.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, Plumſted townſhip, about the 15th of December, 1788, a black MARE and bay COLT, the mare is about 11 years old, had on a bell and chain locked, and is about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN HEVRENER.

January 2, 1789. †

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Trediffrin, bounded by lands of Thomas Waters, Benjamin Jones and others, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; the above land is ſituate in the Great Valley, and has a large proportion of meadow, and the improvements are excellent; taken in execution as the eſtate of William Dewees, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 22d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Adam Betz, inn-keeper, in Amity townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of George Mifflin and company, and vacant lands, containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, viz. a certain tract of land, called Manſfield, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Nicholas Eſh and vacant lands, containing 105 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Takrn in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Miller, and to be ſold, by

‖ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th of January next, at three o'clock P. M. at the houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract of land, called John's Addition, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Andrew Kreamer, Michael Read, Peter Brickley and others, containing 77 acres and three quarters, and allowance; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hummel, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 10th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, inn-keeper, in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two meſſuages or tenements, and two tracts of land, one of them ſituate in Maxatany townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Sebaſtian Levan, Dewalt Wink and others, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; and the other of them ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of John Lardner and company, containing 600 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Keſling, and to be ſold, by ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonweath of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of John Lattimer, Joſeph Horner, John Sterling, Arthur Lattimer and others; containing 159 acres and ſixty perches, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lattimer, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands late of James Lawſon, late land of John M'Michaels, late land of John Williamſon and vacant land; containing 113 acres, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of James Logan, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Chad's Ford, on Brandywine, a Mulatto man, named JESSE, about 23 years of age, a ſour looking fellow, with grey eyes, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket, a new caſtor hat, a fine ſhirt with ruffles at the breaſt, one pair of red ſtriped trowſers, new ſhoes, with large buckles. He was ſeen to have five or ſix pounds caſh, therefore may change his cloaths. He went in company with a white girl, and was ſeen going through Darby. She is of a low ſtature, about 18 years of age, with a remarkable large mole on her cheek. It is expected they have gone for the Jerſeys, and will likely go to work at ſome of the iron works, as he has worked this laſt ſummer at Mr. Pierſol's furnace. He can work at coaling, drive team, and work a little in the forge, and is tolerably handy at any farming buſineſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and lodges him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ W. TWADDELL.

Cheſter county, January 12, 1789.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 73 acres, of which three are meadow, and more may be made, 12 acres of woodland, and the remainder good plough land. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good log houſe and barn, with a never failing well at the door. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM JOHNSON, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county. ‖

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may beſt ſuit,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premiſes convenient buildings, with a ſufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, near the premiſes. t f.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, on the 2d inſt. A BAY MARE, five years old, near fourteen and a half hands high, has a ſmall ſtar, her near hind foot white, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES WEBB.

Downing's-Town, Cheſter County, Dec. 4, 1788. †

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JANUARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3061.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1789.

LONDON, November 12.

The following particulars respecting his Majesty's indisposition, must be peculiarly interesting:

Thursday morning early his Majesty's disorder appeared to have taken a new turn, with very unfavorable symptoms; in consequence of which, Sir George Baker, who had attended all the preceding night, advised the sending for Dr. Warren, and Mr. Buttisombe of Windsor, the latter of whom had been named by his Majesty; but before the arrival of Dr. Warren, his Majesty was let blood by the advice of Sir George Baker. Dr. Warren arrived at the Queen's Lodge about eleven o'clock in the morning, and immediately applied a blister to his Majesty's head. Dr. Heberden, who lives in the neighbourhood of Windsor, also attended the consultation as a friendly Physician.

With some exceptionable intervals, his Majesty rested rather composedly till towards the morning, but was afterwards much worse; in consequence of which, the further aids of Dr. Reynolds and another Physician, and Mr. Dundas from Richmond, at the request of the King, were sent for.

Friday night his Majesty, after an incessant application of fomentations to his legs, enjoyed about three hours sleep. The fever soon after returned with unabated fury, and continued without intermission nearly the whole of Saturday. In this alarming and doubtful state was our beloved Monarch many hours, when James's powders were administered, which promoted perspiration, and afforded temporary relief. His pulse was reduced from 120 to 90.

Saturday night our beloved Sovereign's illness had a very serious and alarming indication; but the application of mustard-poultices to his feet was attended with happy consequences, and afforded him considerable relief.

Sunday morning his Majesty called for breakfast, ate some bread and butter, and drank three dishes of tea. At ten o'clock that night his disorder returned with alarming violence, and the most fatal effects are apprehended from the crisis.

All the attendants are in tears! Those who approach the presence or are near the chamber, walk without shoes; and every precaution is taken to keep his Majesty quiet.

All is sorrow and dreadful apprehension at Windsor; not a bell permitted to sound, no drum to beat; but the *unhappy signals* mournfully expected.

The endearing attention of the Queen, and all the Royal Family, have been most unremitting and exemplary, insomuch that her Majesty's health has suffered greatly from fatigue and anxiety. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has discovered the most endearing sensibility and solicitude on account of his Royal Parent's alarming situation. His own health has been affected by his watchfulness and anxiety; he was let blood on Thursday night, but still continues his tender assiduities. The Duke of York also is constantly with the King, and the Princesses are not to be comforted. The Duke of Glouceſter is likewise numbered in the melancholy scene.

The conduct of the Queen of England is an example of conjugal affection arising from true virtue and real love, that in its universal practice among the higher orders of people would make all suits in Doctors Commons on matrimonial differences unnecessary. What a pity it is that those who ape the splendor of Buckingham-house, cannot conform themselves to its uxorial happiness!

The Queen, by the earnest recommendations of the Physicians, has not seen his Majesty since Thursday last. His Royal Highness the Duke of York never leaves the chamber but for the purpose of rest and refreshment. The Prince of Wales is likewise constantly with his Royal Parent.

So anxious are all degrees of people for the happy recovery of his Majesty, that expresses relative to the least change in his disorder are hourly arriving in London from Windsor.

Prayers were put up for his Majesty on Sunday at most churches and chapels. The Dissenters were fervent and animated in their prayers for his valuable life.

The officers of the army have cause, more than all others, to deprecate the King's death. This event, whenever it happens, puts them to the expence of new commissions, and thereby puts near 20000l. into the pockets of the Secretary of State for the home department.

Nov. 14. We are extremely sorry to inform our readers, that the very favorable symptoms, which, for some days past, had given such pleasing hopes of his Majesty's speedy recovery, have since changed into appearances that furnish no small ground for alarm. The nourishment his Majesty took proved too powerful for his stomach. The sleep he had enjoyed did not bring with it that relief which was expected. During the whole of yesterday the King was very restless, having slept little, and that at short intervals, without any visible increase of strength. Tho' the fever is somewhat abated, this we understand is succeeded by a very considerable swelling in the head, so that the most favorable symptom at present in his Majesty's deplorable condition, seems to rise from the discharge in his leg, which is said to be very great. From all these circumstances the medical gentlemen, we are now told, have their doubts; and as on so unhappy an occasion it is necessary that the Lord Chancellor should have the most authentic information, Sir George Baker and Dr. Warren are every day in town, in Ormond-street, from whence they return again to Windsor.

Yesterday, immediately after the conference with the Lord Chancellor, a Council was held at the Marquis of Carmarthen's Office, at which all the Ministers of State attended. This Council did not break up till very late. Mr. Pitt, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury were likewise in conference for three hours yesterday, at the Minister's house in Downing-street, and another Council was to be held this day, at the Prince of Wales's apartments.

The conduct of the Prince of Wales, through the whole of the present most distressing occasion, has been so exemplary as to extort praise even from those who, on all other occasions, have been ready to give the most unfavorable construction of attentions and anxieties that may be considered the criterion of filial affection. Medicines have frequently been administered by the Royal hand, when the efforts of attending Physicians have failed; and tears have bathed his cheeks in retirement.

If the King should continue a few days longer in his present situation, a Regency will, it is said, be appointed, at the head of which will be his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

It has been endeavored, for obvious reasons, at Windsor Castle, to conceal the real nature of the King's disorder. Those reasons can exist no longer; for it is with the utmost concern we must declare, that his Majesty is deemed IRRECOVERABLE.

At no period whatever could the sickness under which his Majesty unhappily labors, have happened with greater danger to the general tranquility of Europe, than at the present. The negociations for peace, which are far advanced, and drawing to a favorable conclusion, will now probably be suspended, not indeed by our Ministry, but by the foreign powers with whom we are treating. These dreading a new government in this country, and not knowing whether it may pursue the same line of politics laid down by the present Ministry, may hesitate to proceed any farther in the negociations now carrying on, until the recovery of his Majesty shall convince them that they may proceed with safety, or till they receive assurances from a new government that their political views and intentions are the same with those of their predecessors.

Unless his Majesty should either die or recover, so as to be capable of business, we shall be in a new situation; and necessity will urge some act that is not warranted by law. This was the case on the meeting of the Convention Parliament in 1688, whose acts, though at first irregular, were afterwards declared legal, by the authority of King, Lords and Commons.

This day a Council is to be held at Windsor, when the particulars of the Regency, the Meeting of Parliament, &c. will be taken into consideration.

We are happy to hear that in the several conferences Mr. Pitt has had with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, since his Majesty's indisposition, he has been received with the most cordial and marked attention.

A great number of debtors have surrendered themselves, in hopes of being liberated by the consequences of a certain awful event.

Nov. 17. The accounts of his *Majesty*'s health, as delivered at *St. James's*, are conveyed in terms too indefinite and ambiguous to afford the least insight into the nature of his *Majesty's* complaint. Reasons of state have been urged for this wilful obscurity; but surely on a subject in which every Briton is so seriously affected, such a concealment is equally cruel and unjust.

After the messenger was dispatched to *St. James's* on Saturday, his *Majesty* gradually grew worse till the evening, when he fell asleep; in which state he continued so some hours but without any salutary effect—for from the period at which he awoke, till late last night when our express left Windsor, his disorder raged with all its pristine violence.

What means the Princely Embassy from the King of Prussia to the Grand Monarch?—A Prince of the Blood reported to have arrived at Paris from Berlin on business of the very first importance! !—Is this Royal Ambassadorship undertaken in concert with our administration, or in opposition to it?—Our Ministers have need to be well informed of what is passing between these two courts, both selfish, ambitious, and ambidexter—both, we fear, too cunning for our court. What honors and distinction are paid to the French nation, even in its present boasted, prosperous state!—There must be something couched under all this, not very propitious to our island.

The law in England never supposes the King to die; his death is called his *demise*, and his next heir is instantly KING, without even ceremony or coronation:—In France, the doctrine in respect to the Sovereign is the same; when the Monarch expires, a Herald publicly proclaims in the palace.

Le Roi mort!—Le Roi mort!—Le Roi mort!—
Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!—

Among other very serious inconveniences, arising from the Sovereign's indisposition, is that of a considerable interruption in the foreign correspondence; for, abstracted from the mere signatures of official papers, it is a fact that his Majesty was peculiarly assiduous in carrying on a very extensive communication with all the foreign courts in his own hand and actually took upon himself, the conduct of a great part of that business.

The idea of a complicated regency in case of the continuancy of his Majesty's indisposition is absurd. The constitution knows no such thing, when the Prince of Wales is of age; as then he is entitled to be the sole regent. The great difficulty seems to be who shall decide what are the sufficient causes of a Regency? In private life the law speaks plain—but in Royal instances the line is not so precisely drawn either in our history or law-books.

Proceedings of the Legislature of New-York.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *January* 5, 1789.

[*Continued from our last.*]

GENERAL SCHUYLER---Conscious, Mr. Speaker, of my inability to do that justice to the purity of the principles which dictated the amendments proposed to the bill, which is the subject of this conference, I regret equally with the gentleman who was last up in support of the bill, that it has fallen to my lot to be one of the conferrees.

The clear and explicit manner, Sir, in which the national constitution is worded, on the subject in debate, afforded reason for the senate to conclude, that the only contest would be on the superior eligibility of the one or the other mode, that contained in the bill, or that in the amendments, not doubting but that both houses would have been in sentiment, that the mode of appointing the senators was referred to their discretion; but it is now evident that the honorable the assembly contend that the mode prescribed by the constitution of this state, not only affords an *eligible* rule in the case before us, but is obligatory upon the legislature.

The senate, Sir, think it cannot be disputed that the new constitution alters the constitution of every state in a variety of important particulars, and being the last *act* of the people, intended to modify and change their former acts---it must undoubtedly prevail wherever there is a clashing---and therefore the only question in *any case* must be, whether the new constitution does in the *given case* contain an alteration or not---To ascertain this, the new constitution, not the old, must be consulted, and whenever the sense of the former is intelligible and clear, the enquiry is at an end---Indeed it would be perfectly ridiculous to adhere to the sense of an old compact, where a different meaning appeared in a new one, expresly designed to alter the old one. If this principle is not admitted, then the new constitution is nothing better than blank paper.

The question therefore cannot be what mode has been provided in our old constitution for electing delegates to Congress, but what mode is directed in the new;---refer to this, and we find a manifest departure. The new Congress is to consist of two branches---a senate, and a house of representatives. The representatives are as much *members of Congress* as the *senators*. If our state constitution is to be intended therefore as establishing a perpetual rule for appointing the representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, and if that rule is not to be considered as done away, or altered by the new constitution, then it will follow, that the representatives, as well as the senators, must be chosen by joint ballot: This however is not pretended, for the bill in question makes another provision. It must then be acknowledged that the mode prescribed in the state constitution has been essentially altered, and that it does not prescribe a positive rule in the case. It will be to no purpose to contend, that there is an explicit alteration in regard to the representatives, and not in regard to the senators---this still admits that the only enquiry is, whether the new national constitution does alter the state constitution in this particular: And to answer this we must consider the natural and fair meaning of the expressions used which relate to the subject. What are these? First, "The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the *legislature* thereof for six years." Secondly, "The times, places and manner of holding elections for *senators* and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof."---Who then are the legislature of this state? our constitution answers, The senate and assembly---How do they usually act together? What are their usual powers? The answer is, they *act* by and *have* a negative upon each other. In the first instance therefore the plain case of the new constitution in reference to this state is, that a majority of the senate, in senate, co-operating with a majority of the assembly, in assembly, are to appoint the senators: But the other clause cited puts this construction out of doubt---"The legislature of each state is to prescribe the times, places and *manner* of holding elections for *senators* and representatives." Hence the power of the legislature in respect to the *manner* of chooſing senators is equal to that which it has in regard to the *manner* of chooſing representatives---The very same *word* in the same *sentence* cannot upon any fair and rational construction be understood in different senses. It cannot in one case mean the senate and assembly acting by joint ballot, in another case in their usual method of law making. The *manner* of chooſing the representatives in Congress must be prescribed by law---the *manner* of chooſing senators must therefore equally be prescribed by law. The power of directing the mode of chooſing senators we derive from the constitution, which the people have established for the government of the United States, not from the constitution of this state, and in the exercise of that power, the senate as an equal branch of the legislature must have an equal vote with the assembly, that is, a negative upon its proceedings.

On the whole, it appears evident that the true construction of the new constitution in relation to the point now in question, is this, the legislature must by law prescribe the mode or manner in which the *legislative body* is to elect senators for the Congress---that mode is a matter of pure discretion, independent of any rule in the state constitution, and ought to be so regulated that each branch shall have its due weight, that the will of the people may be respected, who have conferred equal powers on the one and the other. This construction of the senate is countenanced by a similar decision of the legislature of Massachusetts; in which a close attention to the rights of the people, and a regard to their state constitution, as inseperably prevails as in this, for their legislature has decided on this question in the same manner as the senate here contend that it should be decided. Before the adop-

tion of the new national conſtitution, the delegates to Congreſs under the old confederation were choſen by joint ballot of both houſes, agreeably to the direction in their ſtate conſtitution; but the ſenators recently appointed there for the new government have been choſen in ſuch manner as to afford each houſe that compleat negative for which the ſenate now contend; but ſurely their ſtate conſtitution was equally binding on their legiſlature, as ours on this; and every individual member there was under the ſame ſacred obligation to maintain, unviolated, their ſtate conſtitution, as every individual member here is to maintain ours: But the will of the people of that ſtate, ſignified by their immediate repreſentatives, altered that conſtitution, and ſo diſcharged the members from their oath, ſo far forth as the alteration in any caſe extended; and the legiſlature here are preciſely in the ſame ſituation in the caſe before us, as the legiſlature there. Connecticut has no written conſtitution, at leaſt none that I know of, and yet, ſince the ratification of the new national government, they have altered the mode of chooſing ſenators, from that which prevailed in the choice of delegates; the latter were elected by the people at large, the former by the concurrent will of both houſes, that is, by a legiſlative act, in which each branch had a negative. The ſenate is not adviſed what modes have been adopted by the other legiſlatures, but if they ſhould have retained the ſame mode as for appointing delegates to congreſs, which was uſual in ſuch ſtates, it will only prove, either that their former mode was agreeable to the direction of the new conſtitution, or that they exerciſed the legiſlative diſcretion which is allowed on the articles which have been cited; and not that the particular ſtate conſtitution was obligatory in the caſe.

The ſenate, Sir, have too high a reſpect for the honorable aſſembly, not to ſuppoſe that the honorable the conferree on their part, who opened their conference, has been miſtaken, when he aſſerted that the aſſembly would deem it preferable that the ſtate ſhould remain many years, even a century, without a repeſentation in the national government, to an appointment in the manner propoſed by the amendments. I ſay, ſir, that the hon. the aſſembly could never intend an aſſertion, which conveyed ſo odious an implication on the diſcretion of the ſenate, on an occaſion in which their great object was the preſervation of that conſtitutional right, without which they would ceaſe to be ſuch efficient guardians of the liberties of the people, as the conſtitution intended they ſhould be. But if the conſtitution of the ſtate intended, as it ſurely does, that in every act to which the concurrence of both houſes is requiſite, the major will of each houſe ſhould be ſignified; and if theſe coincide, that ſuch coincidence is the legiſlative will of both. Let us ſee if the mode intended by the bill would ſo operate, as to give effect to the will of a majority. The ſenate, when complete in all its members, conſiſts of 24 -- the aſſembly 70. --Hence, a majority of both, when acting jointly, will be 48. Let us now ſuppoſe, that a perſon is nominated by the unanimous voice of the ſenate, but that another perſon is nominated in the aſſembly, by a majority of 26, that is 48 for, and 22 againſt; here upon the ballot, altho' the ſenate was unanimous, and the aſſembly divided, yet the aſſembly would appoint the ſenators, and whatever the numbers may be in either houſe, they may be ſo divided as to have the ſame effect. Ingenious, ſir, muſt be the mind, that can diſcover in ſuch a mode an equality of legiſlative rights---that can diſcover that negative ſo eſſential to each, to check either the intemperance, the folly, or the weakneſs of the other---that check ſo wiſely eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution, as the moſt effectual check to curb the luſt of inordinate power and thirſt of domination, which prevails not only in individuals, but too frequently in public bodies.

With reſpect to the alteration of two of the diſtricts, it is ſaid, that we cannot aſcertain the exact number of inhabitants in each of the towns of Weſtcheſter county. I muſt confeſs that the ſenate could not aſcertain this matter preciſely. They calculated in this manner---The county of Weſtcheſter contains twenty-one towns, and the county contains about 21,000 inhabitants; if then we ſuppoſe that all the towns will average, by adding only five towns to Dutcheſs county, which contains but 32,000 people, that diſtrict will then only contain 37,000---while New-York, which contains 23,000, having ſixteen towns of Weſtcheſter added to it, will amount to 39,000. The ſenate therefore ſuppoſed it would be proper to add ſome other of the towns of Weſtcheſter to the county of Dutcheſs, in order to make the two diſtricts more equal---beſides, ſir, tho' property may not be a criterion, yet it ought not to be thrown out of the ſcale; if therefore there muſt be an advantage to the one or the other of the ſaid diſtricts---New-York they ſuppoſe is entitled to the preference. I might add too, that the five towns the aſſembly have annexed to Dutcheſs lie in the roughеſt part of the ſtate, and contain but very few inhabitants.---One of them includes the tremendous mountain of Anthony's Noſe; as it is well known therefore, that the moſt of the inhabitants are in the ſouthern part of that county, the diſtrict of New-York, it is to be ſuppoſed, will ſtill be too large, even if the amendment of the ſenate is agreed to.

The ſame reaſoning that applies to the clauſe reſpecting the ſenators, will apply to that reſpecting the electors---I ſhall therefore ſay nothing on that point.

I hope, ſir, that the obſervations that have been made will ſhew that the ſenate have inſiſted upon nothing but their conſtitutional rights---rights which involve the ſafety and liberties of their conſtituents, and which it will be criminal for them to ſurrender. [*To be continued.*]

The following is extracted from a PAMPHLET, *publiſhed in Virginia, containing the proceedings of the Houſe of Delegates of the 30th October and 14th of November laſt (for which ſee Pennſylvania Gazettes of November 19th and December 10th.)*

FROM the foregoing extracts from the Journal of the Houſe of Delegates, it will appear that the majority and minority have differed only in the mode of purſuing of amendments---It becomes the public to determine whoſe conduct has been the moſt temperate, conſiſtent and dignified, and beſt adapted to the attainment of the great end---the amendments which we all think neceſſary. To take a full view of the ſubject, it will be proper to recur to the reſolutions introduced into the Houſe of Delegates by Mr. *Henry*, and which were ſanctioned by their approbation.* To a diſpaſſionate enquirer it muſt appear ſtrange, that a man of ſuch great endowments ſhould ſuffer himſelf to be led ſo far from the bounds of moderation, into the violent expreſſions therein contained, and under the pretext of uſing the bold language of republicaniſm, ſo far forget the proper demeanor of a good citizen, as to criminate in the ſtrongeſt terms the conduct of the people themſelves in full and free Convention aſſembled, by accuſing them of having aſſented to a government, which, " if it does not cancel, renders inſecure all the great, eſſential, and unalinable rights of freemen."---How haſty and ungrounded ſuch aſperſions are, a candid attention to the conduct of that auguſt body muſt bring to the view of every friend to truth, to decorum, and to the peace and happineſs of his country. But however ſtrange his conduct may appear, it may be accounted for from human frailty; accuſtomed to govern the councils of his country, unuſed to any controul, and habituated to ſee his political opinions triumph over all oppoſition---the check which he experienced in the Convention, compoſed of our beſt and moſt illuſtrious citizens, may have wounded his ambition and ſoured his temper. But that a majority of the Legiſlature, choſen about the ſame time at which the Convention was elected, and for very different purpoſes, ſhould concur in ſuch meaſures, is wholly inexplicable on any rational or juſtifiable principle; and furniſhes a melancholy proof of the unbounded influence of an individual, who, to uſe the mildeſt terms, may be as liable to error as other men. To accuſe the Legiſlature of an intention wantonly to inſult the people, is what I am unwilling to do; but I muſt ſay that they have been fatally miſled from the line of their duty, and the dignified manner which ought to have characteriſed their proceedings, into meaſures which teem with the virulence of *party ſpirit*, inſtead of being animated with the noble and generous zeal of an enlightened people, knowing their rights, and conſcious of their freedom.

It is true that the Legiſlature had a right to exerciſe the power veſted in them by the conſtitution, to apply to Congreſs to call another General Convention. But they ought to have exerciſed this right with decency and reſpect; and not to have endeavoured to ſtain the character of a Convention, choſen by the people with unuſual ſolemnity and circumſpection, and compoſed of the beſt and wiſeſt patriots of our country. They ought to have reflected that this Convention was elected in the month of *March*, for a ſpecial and ſolemn purpoſe, and they in the *April* following, for the ordinary objects of legiſlation.---The Convention having determined on the ſubject which was ſpecially and excluſively committed to their deciſion;---the Legiſlature ought with modeſt propriety to have confined their attention to the legitimate objects of their appointment. But how do they act? They no ſooner aſſemble, than they undertake to arraign the conduct of this auguſt aſſembly---an aſſembly which embraced the collected wiſdom, experience and patriotiſm of our country. Theſe men, of the moſt unblemiſhed characters,---of long-tried virtue,---and acknowledged abilities, are accuſed of treaſon againſt their country,----of having ſacrificed " all the great, eſſential and unalienable rights of freemen;" and an *ordinary* Legiſlature, " clothed with a little brief authority," dares ſay this.---My countrymen, what an inſult to your underſtandings!

I have ſaid that the Legiſlature poſſeſſes a power to apply to Congreſs, whenever they may think it neceſſary, to call a Convention. But they ought to exerciſe this right with propriety and dignity; and not to convert it into a dagger to ſtab the peace of their country; or uſe it as the vehicle of private reſentment or party virulence. The power ſeems to have been wiſely veſted by the conſtitution in the Legiſlatures, to provide for the occaſional admiſſion of ſuch amendments, as experience, the great guide in human affairs, ſhould point out to be neceſſary. It never therefore could have been the expectation of its framers, or of our Convention which ratified it, that any attempt would be made to exerciſe this power before we had actually experienced the defects of the government from its operation. If our State Convention had thought another General Convention neceſſary to introduce the amendments which they had ſuggeſted, it would have been as eaſy for them to have recommended to our Legiſlature, and to the Legiſlatures of the other ſtates, to apply to Congreſs, as ſoon as it ſhould aſſemble, for another Convention, as to have expreſſed themſelves in the terms they have uſed. But they recollected that there was another way of amending the conſtitution, *viz.* " The § Congreſs, whenever two thirds of both Houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this conſtitution, which ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes as part of this conſtitution, when ratified by the Legiſlatures of three-fourths of the ſeveral ſtates." They therefore were of opinion that they did enough, in ſolemnly enjoining it on our Repreſentatives in Congreſs, " To purſue all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the alterations and proviſions, which they deemed proper." They ſaw the impropriety of perpetual Conventions. They ſaw the danger, in the preſent ferment of mens minds, of collecting the violent and diſcordant opinions of America to a point; whence the moſt fatal diſſentions might ſpread over our country, and not only cut off our preſent hopes, but obliterate all future proſpects of happineſs and ſafety. Under theſe impreſſions, they very prudently determined that a reſort to an extraordinary aſſembly would be as unwiſe as it was unneceſſary. They reflected that Congreſs was veſted with powers fully adequate to the object of their wiſhes, and being choſen by the people themſelves, would feel the ſtrongeſt obligations of duty and intereſt to purſue every meaſure, which tended to the greater ſecurity of our liberties, and the reſtoration of general confidence. They aſked themſelves theſe ſimple queſtions:---Cannot the people ſend as virtuous and wiſe men to Congreſs as to Convention? And if Congreſs be compoſed of virtuous and wiſe men, will they not be as fit to be truſted as a Convention? And if deſerving of equal confidence, will it not prevent delay, ſave expence, and avoid the danger of civil feuds, to ſubmit the conſideration of our amendments to Congreſs? Congreſs can tranſmit to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates at their next ſeſſions, ſuch amendments as the collected wiſdom of America ſhall determine to be proper. The Legiſlatures will ratify, and the public confidence be re-eſtabliſhed.---If this reaſoning be natural, juſt and concluſive---was there any neceſſity for the Aſſembly in November, to vary from the meaſures of the Convention in June?---It is true indeed, that ſince June the Convention of New-York has ſolicited another General Convention. But ſhall the opinion of the Convention of another ſtate be regarded more than that of our own? Our people in Convention aſſembled thought another General Convention unneceſſary, if not dangerous. The people in the other ſtates of the union through their Conventions expreſſed ſimilar ſentiments. And ſuch of their Legiſlatures as have aſſembled, have ſpoke the ſame language. Becauſe one ſtate requeſted a Convention, was it prudent in us to indulge them in a meaſure, which might prove fatal to our concord, if not to our ſafety? As much as I reſpect the ſtate of New-York, I think on this occaſion we have carried our politeneſs to an unjuſtifiable extent. The minority, however, were willing to go as far as the Convention had gone:---They were willing to go further---to deſire Congreſs to call a Convention, if on a view of all circumſtances they ſhould deem it neceſſary.---But, to repeat it, if nothing could ſatisfy the majority but an application for a Convention, what neceſſity was there to inſult our own Convention, and our ſiſter ſtates, by declaring that they had adopted a government, which cancelled all the great, eſſential, and unalienable rights of freemen---It was wantoneſs in the extreme.---It derogated from the character of our country; it ſcandaliſed the cauſe of amendments; and might eventually injure it,‡ if the magnanimity of our ſiſter ſtates did not ſupercede reſentment for ſo ungenerous a wound.---It looked more like the impotent revenge of a diſappointed party---than the noble and manly effort of freemen.

But, my countrymen, it is proper you ſhould know the whole truth on this intereſting occaſion. By coolly reviſing the conduct of your Legiſlature, you will find all their meaſures relating to this important ſubject tainted with party rage---from the reſolutions which Mr. Henry introduced, to the act which declares open war againſt the new Government. †

The next ſcene in which party ſpirit diſplayed itſelf, was the election of two perſons to repreſent this State in the Senate of the United States. Here a Gentleman of the moſt patriotic and unblemiſhed character; whoſe life had been an uninterrupted ſeries of great and uſeful ſervices; whoſe virtues ſtand only equalled by his talents, which to the lateſt ages will be the boaſt of his native land, as they are at preſent the admiration of America and of the world; was excluded from the appointment, only becauſe he had appeared the firm and able advocate of the new ſyſtem---and becauſe---*one man* thought this a crime of ſo heinous a nature, as to render him an object worthy of *his* reſentment, and *therefore* unworthy of his country's confidence---How ungenerous muſt it appear to the liberal ſpirit of Virginians---thus to convert the political opinion of ſo great and good a man in favor of a theory of Government, a theory too approved by the general voice of America, into a crime ſo black, as to obliterate the remembrance of his former ſervices; to make him the victim of his country's cenſure; and above all to baniſh his virtues and his talents from that Council, where they would have been moſt ſignally uſeful. But here I find a conſolation in the character of my countrymen. The freeholders of the diſtrict in which he reſides will do juſtice to the merits of ſo illuſtrious a citizen, by placing him with an unanimous ſuffrage in that ſtation, which, if not ſo elevated, will afford him a full opportunity of exerting his patriotiſm and his talents for the common good. Let the good ſenſe of my countrymen determine what the man is, when no other charge could be brought againſt his private or his public life, but that he had advocated the conſtitution lately adopted by themſelves, and by all the ſtates of America, except two.* If he has erred here---all America has erred with him. The moſt illuſtrious characters, not only in our own ſtate, but in the United States, have committed the ſame fault. The patriots, whoſe counſels and exertions have conducted us ſafe through a long and perilous war, have, like him, expreſſed their approbation of the government. How cruel then muſt it appear to generous minds, to attempt to blacken his conduct into a crime. His adverſaries would have had him ignobly to have ſtifled his opinion on a propoſition, which involved our preſent and our future fortunes. If he had ſo acted, how unmanly would his conduct have been; and how deſervedly would you have condemned him for it. No---like a true patriot, he ſpoke his ſentiments with a noble intrepidity. He told us that he thought the governmont neceſſary to ſave us from impending ruin; to raiſe our fallen character; to re-eſtabliſh order and juſtice; and to ſecure to ourſelves and our poſterity liberty and happineſs; and you yourſelves in Convention ſolemnly declared that what he ſaid was right. Yet does *your* Legiſlature, yielding to the reſentment of *one man*---hold him up for this very conduct as a ſtate criminal, and deſerving of his country's vengeance. How inſulting to your underſtandings; and how unworthy of their ſtation.---Shew yourſelves the generous protectors of perſecuted virtue.

Before I conclude it will be proper to obſerve, that by the act, entituled " An Act to diſable certain officers under the continental government from holding offices under the authority of this commonwealth," every poſſible deſcription of officers under the fœderal government is precluded from holding, or exerciſing any office whatſoever under the ſtate authority. A complete ſeparation of the ſupreme Legiſlative and Executive departments of both governments was politic and right. How far it was proper with regard to the Judiciary is a matter worthy of the moſt attentive conſideration. But to extend the diſcrimination to every claſs of fœderal officers, ſeemed to be dictated rather by the acrimony of revenge than a zeal for the public good. It looked like the laſt effort of a diſappointed party, which attempted to clog the operations of a government, the eſtabliſhment of which it could not prevent. If the fœderal government ſhall therefore be under the neceſſity of multiplying officers; if it ſhall thereby become more expenſive to the community; your good ſenſe will teach you where to place the odium of ſuch meaſures.

From what I have ſaid I mean not, my countrymen, to make improper impreſſions on your minds;---neither do I mean to recommend to you an imitation of the uncharitable conduct of the majority of your Legiſlature.‖ Though I profeſs myſelf to be a friend to the new government, I know ſome gentlemen who oppoſed it, who are ornaments to their country; whoſe private and whoſe public lives have always been governed by the ſtricteſt principles of rectitude. But in the conduct of theſe men, you will find moderation and reflection. I warn you only againſt the raſh and the intemperate:---Againſt thoſe who cloak their projects of ambition and avarice under a zeal for the public liberty---which it is eaſy for any man to affect:---but which has been too fatally the diſguiſe, from the earlieſt hiſtory of mankind to the *preſent day*, aſſumed by the enemies to freedom, to deſtroy the moſt flouriſhing and happy republics, and to raiſe themſelves to wealth and grandeur, at the expence of human rights. Examine, my countrymen, ſtrictly into the characters of thoſe you depute to the new Congreſs. Let them be men of known patriotiſm, diſtinguiſhed for their integrity and abilities.---Truſt not to a tempeſt of paſſion and zeal:---Under ſuch a covering we never find wiſdom;---and are too often diſappointed in probity. To render the government, which you have adopted, proſperous and happy, it is your duty to truſt the adminiſtration to your beſt and wiſeſt citizens; and not to ſuffer the groveling diſtinctions of party to divert your ſuffrages from thoſe characters moſt worthy of your choice.---If you elect ſuch men, your government will not only be well adminiſtered at preſent, but receive every improvement which time, virtue and wiſdom can give it---By purſuing temperate, cool, and deliberate meaſures--- by avoiding precipitancy and violence (which lead to factions, the bane of ſociety, the ſacrilegious diſturber of peace and order, and finally the deſtroyer of liberty herſelf) all our wiſhes will be accompliſhed; and America once again united with the ſame affection in *peace*, with which they fought in *war*.---To ſee this happy day is the ardent wiſh of A TRUE FEDERALIST.

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* *The reſolutions paſſed the 30th October,*

§ *5th article of the fœderal conſtitution.*

‡ *It is probable, that this was artfully intended by him who may be conſidered as the author of the violent proceedings of the Aſſembly; his opinions, if not his ambition, leading him to wiſh a diſſolution of the union, and the eſtabliſhment of ſeparate confederacies. He avowed openly in the Houſe that he choſe ſeparate confederacies, rather than the new government unamended. When we add to this, his not accepting his appointment to the Fœderal Convention, and his declining of a ſeat in the Fœderal Senate, we ought to diſtruſt the opinions of a man whoſe meaſures may lead to the deſtruction of our union. My countrymen recollect the old motto, " United we ſtand; divided we fall." A temperate and manly conduct will procure amendments. Intemperance and violence will produce virulent factions, which may deſtroy every proſpect of a good government.---Conſider this well.*

† *An Act, entituled, " An Act to diſable certain officers under the continental government from holding offices under the authority of this commonwealth."*

* *Rhode-Iſland and North Carolina.*

It is proper to obſerve here the difference between the conduct of the friends to the new government, and its oppoſers. The former were deſirous to baniſh party from our councils, and without regard to the opinions of gentlemen on the queſtion for ratifying the conſtitution, to elect to the Fœderal Senate, two men the moſt diſtinguiſhed for their probity and abilities. A ſeat in the Senate was offered to Mr. Henry, that he might there promote the amendments he had ſo much at heart, or prevent the miſchiefs which he apprehended. But his patriotiſm went not ſo far.

‖ *In the caſe before alluded to.*

The Public at large are hereby informed, That, notwithſtanding a *Merchant's* 'Change is opened at the *City-Tavern*, the

Old *Pennſylvania* Coffee-Houſe

IS not *yet* annihilated, but open for the reception and accommodation of *Farmers, Mechanics, Millers, Captains of Veſſels* and others, as well as *Merchants*: and where almoſt all the public prints, Magazines, &c. of America (and thoſe of Europe, as often as they come to hand) are regularly filed for their peruſal, information and entertainment----And that, as uſual, good and conſtant attendance will be given by their very humble ſervant.

Jan. 21, 1789. ALBERT WARNICK.

CAME to the plantation of William Weſt, in Cheſter township, a brown MARE COLT, riſing three years old, with a ſmall dim ſtar in her forehead. The owner, by proving property, and paying charges to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, may have her again. † WILLIAM WILSON.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 7.

The following vote came down from the honorable ſenate for concurrence, on Thurſday, January the firſt.

Whereas by the adoption of the fœderal government, an alteration in the oaths preſcribed by the conſtitution of this ſtate will ſoon become neceſſary, in order to make them conform to the general government, and the oaths therein directed to be taken by the officers of the individual ſtates:

Therefore, be it reſolved, by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, in general court convened, that ſuch parts of the oaths preſcribed by the conſtitution of this ſtate to be taken by the reſpective officers thereof, as are inconſiſtent with the nature of the fœderal government, and the oath therein directed to be taken by officers of each ſtate, ſhall be omitted in the adminiſtration thereof, after the firſt Wedneſday in March next. Which reſolve was read and non-concurred.

BOSTON, January 10.

Extract from the Governor's Meſſage, communicated to the Legiſlature on Thurſday laſt, by the Secretary.

GENTLEMEN,

There never was a time when the public intereſt required more attention or greater abilities, than the preſent: When the General Government ſhall be in exerciſe, a Navigation Act, equally advantageous to all the ſtates, and founded, as it ſhall relate to foreign countries, upon ideas of national reciprocity, muſt claim the attention of Congreſs. The early laws of the Union muſt cheriſh commerce, encourage agriculture, promote the uſeful arts, and introduce thoſe habits of life and buſineſs, which tend to render us as a nation truly independent. It cannot be too often repeated, or too ſtrongly inculcated upon the minds of the people, that induſtry and frugality, ſupported by good morals, and a love to their country, are abſolutely neceſſary to the political happineſs of a community.

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you a letter written by the General Aſſembly of Virginia, incloſed by his Excellency the Governor of that ſtate, in which was alſo incloſed a reſolution of Inſtructions to their repreſentatives in Congreſs: which I alſo communicate to you in the ſame manner. Theſe are all the public diſpatches I have received, and are all expreſly upon the ſubject of calling a general convention, for the purpoſe of making alterations in the Conſtitution of Government agreed upon by Eleven of the Thirteen States. I communicated to you in the laſt ſeſſion, a letter from the convention of the ſtate of New-York upon the ſame ſubject. The ſtates of Virginia and New-York are very important members of the Union, and will always receive great friendſhip and ſincere regard from this commonwealth. The gentlemen who are in government in either of them are very reſpectable for their wiſdom and patriotiſm, and can never be capable of introducing a meaſure which they do not conceive will tend to the intereſt of the United States. Nevertheleſs I am conſtrained to obſerve, that in my opinion, all the purpoſes which they wiſh to effect will be better accompliſhed by recommendations from the Congreſs to the legiſlatures of the ſtates. A convention will be expenſive, if not dangerous to the intereſt of the nation. But it reſts with you, gentlemen, to give ſuch inſtructions as you think will promote thoſe great and deſirable objects, the peace and happineſs of the people.

You will however permit me to remind you, that when the ſyſtem of general government was ratified by this ſtate, the convention expreſſed, in the ſtrongeſt terms, their opinion "that certain amendments and alterations in the ſaid conſtitution would remove the fears and quiet the apprehenſions of many of the good people of this commonwealth, and more effectually guard againſt an undue adminiſtration of the fœderal government, and that the ſame convention did therefore, in the name and behalf of the good people of the commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in Congreſs at all times, until the alterations and proviſions (propoſed by the Convention) ſhould have been conſidered agreeably to the fifth article of the Conſtitution, to exert all their influence, and to uſe all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the ſaid alterations and proviſions, in ſuch manner as is provided in the ſaid article."

Theſe injunctions will be conſidered by the ſenate and repreſentatives of the commonwealth as ſacredly binding upon them; their faithfulneſs and prudence in this reſpect will quiet the fears of thoſe of the community who have hitherto reſted ſatisfied with thoſe ſolemn aſſurances. I was very ſincere in the part I took upon this important ſubject in the convention. I diſclaim all other than open, undiſguiſed politics, and can aſſure you, that although I would by all means avoid another general convention, yet I am no leſs in favor of amendments, than I was when I held a ſeat in the convention of this ſtate. Your reſolutions on this point in the preſent ſeſſion, upon the communications of our ſiſter ſtates, will undoubtedly expreſs the minds of our conſtituents, quiet the apprehenſions of the people, and give aſſurances to the ſtates which have written to you on the ſubject, as well as to thoſe which have not as yet accepted the General Government, that although this commonwealth are zealous for an efficient government, yet we will not fail in our endeavours to provide ſuch checks and barriers as are neceſſary to freedom, and the ſecurity of each individual in the great republic.

Boſton, Jan. 8, 1789. JOHN HANCOCK.

JANUARY 15.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, (S. C.) *dated Dec.* 17, 1788.

"The cauſe of Fœderaliſm gains ground in this ſtate every day; and you may be aſſured, that the perſons choſen to execute, and to appoint Preſident, &c. for the execution of the new government, will be men of *unqueſtionable fœderaliſm.*"

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 28.

Tueſday next is the day appointed, by adjournment, for the meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this commonwealth.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, dated Nov. 18, 1788.

"All other news is at preſent abſorbed in apprehenſions of the King's life. You will ſee by the papers he has been extremely ill, and continues in that ſtate; that there is ſcarcely any hope of his recovery. But what makes it ſtill worſe, is the apprehenſion of his not being reſtored to his faculties. I underſtand from all accounts, that his diſorder has been more in his brains, and the loſs of his reaſon, than any other bodily complaint, and that his ſituation is truly deplorable, as the laſt remedies in ſuch caſes have been obliged to be purſued. The diſorder has raged ſo violent, with ſuch ſtrong alarming ſymptoms, that it is greatly to be feared he will never have the confirmed uſe of his rational faculties, which, in a national view, is more to be deplored than his demiſe. The Parliament is to meet on the 20th. This would not have taken place in the preſent circumſtance, had the King been in a ſituation of body and mind to have ſigned his name for a prorogation, which ſhews the deplorable ſtate he is at preſent in."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated January 22.

"There are letters from Mr. Ketland, laſt night, which contain the diſagreeable information of the King of England's death. It is believed to be true; ſhould this be the caſe, it will be the greateſt ſhock England has received theſe many years. This information is received by a veſſel which left France the 21ſt of November, and is juſt arrived at Boſton."

MARTINICO.

On account of the ſcarcity of proviſions at Martinico, the Governor of that iſland, the 20th Nov. 1788, publiſhed an ordinance, allowing the introduction of flour and bread of foreign manufacture, ſalt proviſions, and any other eatables whatever, in foreign bottoms, into the ports of *Fort Royal, du Marin, de la Trinite, du Marigot,* and *la Rade de St. Pierre,* until the 1ſt of March, 1789.

Extract of a letter from France, to a gentleman in Boſton, dated November 21, 1788.

"No conveyance direct for your port has offered for ſeveral weeks, otherwiſe before this I ſhould have informed you of an edict publiſhed in this kingdom the laſt month, prohibiting foreign whale oil into our ports. Some doubts aroſe whether the oil landed at our free ports, before the edict was known at ſaid ports, ſhould be allowed a ſale through the kingdom; when, application being made to the miniſter, he permitted the oil ſo landed to have a free ſale through the kingdom. All I can ſay on this head is, that you are on the ſame footing as the moſt favored nation. It is not for your good, that you ſhould ſuppoſe any nation will aſſiſt or do for you---whatever the facts may be,

"In Europe, the miniſter of every nation has work enough to aid and watch over his own people: your ſituation, and your great increaſe of people, eſpecially when your continent can move as a nation, will enable you to take care of yourſelves---Much depends on your ſetting out right at firſt-- A ſmall family can be eaſier governed than a large one.---Induſtry and œconomy, with good laws---*which laws ſhould always be executed,* will give ſtrength, happineſs, ſecurity to property, and keep you long together."

Doway Tranſlation of the Bible.

Propoſals for Printing by Subſcription,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS---with the APOCRYPHA---and NOTES.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS edition will follow verbatim the tranſlation executed at Doway.

II. It will be printed in large quarto---on the ſame kind of type, as fine paper, and with the ſame number of pages, as the Oxford edition of the Bible.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be ſix Spaniſh milled dollars; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing----the other on delivery of the book neatly bound.

IV. As ſoon as 400 copies are ſubſcribed for, it will be put to preſs, and compleated without delay.

V. The ſubſcribers' names will be prefixed, as patrons of the work.

*** Subſcriptions received by the Right Rev. Dr. John Carroll, and the Reverend Charles Sewall, in Baltimore; the Rev. John Aſhton, Whitemarſh, Prince George's county, Maryland; Rev. Thomas Diggs, Mellwood, in ſaid county; Rev. Robert Molyneux, Bohemia, Cæcil county; Rev. L. Neale, and Rev. -------- Doyle, Port-tobacco; Rev. Ignatius Matthews, Rev. Auguſtus Jenkins, and Rev. John Boarman, Newton, Charles county; Rev. Henry Pile, Newport, in ſaid county; Rev. James Walton, St. Inigo, St. Mary's county; Rev. Francis Beeſton, Rev. Lawrence Graeſsl, and Rev. Thomas Keating, Philadelphia; Rev. James Pellentz, York county, Pennſylvania; Rev. William O'Brien, New-York; the different bookſellers throughout the continent, who ſell the American Muſeum, and by

the public's humble ſervant,
MATHEW CAREY.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1789.

Public Sale of Real Eſtates,

Of JOHN PERRY and JAMES PERRY, of the county of Weſtmoreland, BANKRUPTS.----On MONDAY, the 23d day of March next, at the *Coffee-Houſe,* in the city of Philadelphia, will poſitively be ſold,

A Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, 70 acres of which are firſt rate bottom, about 25 acres in good timothy, 25 acres of upland cleared, the remainder well wooded, chiefly walnut; on which are erected a griſt mill, nearly new, ſtone foundation, 40 feet by 30, one pair country ſtones, two boulting cheſts with good cloths, fit for merchant and country work, with ſcreen, ſcales, &c. within 200 yards of the river Monongahela, down which boats can tranſport flour almoſt all times of the year to Fort Pitt; a ſhingled dwelling-houſe, diſtillery, and ſeveral other out houſes; a ferry acroſs the Monongahela, public roads leading to Fort Pitt, Waſhington, Summeral's and Read's ferries on the Youghagania; on this tract there is a young orchard of 50 apple trees.

One Tract of Land, ſituate on Swickley creek, about 5 miles from Greenſburgh, the county town of Weſtmoreland, containing 315 acres of warranted land, about 50 acres cleared, 15 of which are under timothy meadow, and 60 or 70 acres more may be made: there are on ſaid place a griſt and ſaw mill, commonly known by the name of Perry's mill, a good two ſtory log houſe, with a ſhingled roof, 4 rooms on the lower floor, a barn, ſtables, diſtillery and ſeveral other out houſes: it is well ſituated for cuſtom to the mills, being in a German ſettlement. On this tract there is a coal bank within 200 yards of the houſe, an apple orchard, and is a good ſtage for a tavern, ſtore, or any public buſineſs, public roads leading paſt it from Bedford to Pittſburgh, and ſeveral other ways; at preſent leaſed at 75l. per annum.

One Tract near Summeral's ferry, on Youghagania, and about two miles from Mercel's mills on Swickley creek, containing 279 and 7 8ths acres of patented land, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fence; on which there are a dwelling houſe, a double barn, and ſeveral other out houſes, in Weſtmoreland county, about 25 miles from Fort Pitt.

One undivided Half Part of a Tract of Land held by location, adjoining the former and Summeral's ferry, containing about 280 acres, of which there are 40 or 50 acres cleared; there are a dwelling houſe and other out houſes, and about 60 or 70 acres of firſt rate bottom on the river.

One Tract of Land on Chartier's creek, about four or five miles from Pittſburgh, containing about 300 acres, chiefly walnut land, on which there is a ſmall improvement; in Waſhington county.

One Lot in the town of Pittſburgh, No. ------

One Tract of Land, held by warrant, on Turtle creek, adjoining Monongahela river and Braddock's Fields, containing 327 acres; there are about 50 acres cleared, a dwelling houſe, peach orchard, and about 50 acres of excellent bottom land; in Allegany county.

One Tract, held by application, containing 314 acres, adjoining the former and William Powell's land; on which there is a ſaw mill on Turtle creek.

One Tract of Land, called the Tub Mill, held by warrant, containing 200 acres; on which there is a good mill ſeat, on which a tub mill has been erected; about half a mile from Connemough river, in Weſtmoreland county.

Five Tracts of Land, each containing 400 acres, ſituate on Crooked creek, in Weſtmoreland county; all excellent arable land.

One Tract containing 40 acres of patented land, ſituate on Chartier's creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, chiefly bottom land, on which there is an excellent mill ſeat; adjoining lands of General Hand and others, in Waſhington county.

Any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above eſtate at private ſale.

JOHN GARDEN,
ANDREW BUNNER,
GEORGE BICKHAM, } Aſſignees.

American Manufactured
Glauber Salts and *Sal Ammoniac,*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Iſaac Bartram, *Apothecary,*

In Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

WAS taken from a negro man, named TOM, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a Silver Faced WATCH, with the maker's name on it, London. Whoever will prove their property, and pay charges, may have her again, by applying to PETER OZEAS, in Arch-ſtreet. The number of the Watch, inſide, has been altered. ‡

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH FOX, Eſquire, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to apply for payment on or before the firſt of March next, to

GEORGE FOX, Executor to ſaid Eſtate.

January 28, 1789. c. t. 1 M.

TO BE SOLD,

A MILL, ſituate on Brandywine creek, Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, 34 miles from Philadelphia, and three miles from Downing's-town. A large ſtone mill houſe, two pair of ſtones, one of which are as good French burrs as any in the ſtate, boulting cloths of an excellent quality, and other materials ſuitable for either merchant or country work; likewiſe 36 acres of land adjoining, 20 of which are cleared, ſeven acres meadow, chiefly watered, banks in good graſs, a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, log barn and ſtables, and a large garden well pailed in. The ſaid premiſes are ſituated on a public road, and is a good ſtand for a ſtore, or other public buſineſs, and very convenient for the wheat trade from Lancaſter county. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. EVAN JONES.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Andrew Yateman, Thomas Wiley and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caleb Wiley, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 14th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Aſhton, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſhua Vaughan, Richard Dutton, jun. and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Walters, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Monday, the 16th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, on the north branch of Brandywine creek, containing 532 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Jonathan Wynn, William Branſon, William Brown and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Richard Robinſon, and wife, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, containing 63 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Garrett, and lands late of James Parker and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Parker, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-Office of the late Province (now State) of Pennſylvania, and alſo a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of the Court of Common-pleas for Cheſter county, both to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Mackelduff, Andrew Barr and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of Robert Darlington, now John Strong, and to be ſold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Southwark, January 20, 1789.

LEFT at the ſtable of John Manderfield, a grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about ſix years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Alſo a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about ſix years old. The perſon who left them ſays his name is Chriſtian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, ſandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and lame of one hand; he ſays he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. Since the firſt advertiſment the letters R. P. are diſcovered on the near Buttock of the Grey Mare. They will be ſold on the 7th of February next, for their charges, by ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Conſtable.

Take up the Impoſtor & Villain.

RAN off laſt night from Tulpehocken, Berks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a certain *Samuel Norwood Johnſon* (as he calls himſelf) an Engliſhman, and ſays he was born in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, near Burlington, and paſſes for a Schoolmaſter: Said Johnſon is about 20 years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a fair face, blue eyes, black hair and large teeth, and is a great liar; had on and took with him, two light coloured coats, one of this country made cloth, and lately turned, with baſket buttons, the other of fine cloth, a pair of black ſattinet breeches and jacket, with buttons of the ſame ſtuff, a pair of white caſimer breeches and jacket, with plated buttons, a blue great-coat of coating, with metal buttons, a pair of boots, and new ſhoes with large braſs buckles, and ſundry other clothes unknown; he alſo took with him ſundry books, among which are Hill's Arithmetic and a Geography, alſo a ſilver watch, with a ſilver chain and key. Whoever takes up ſaid Impoſtor and Villain, and ſecures him in any gaol of this ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owners receive their property again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by HENRY SPYKER, JOHN MOSER, JACOB WINTER, PETER LEIN.

Tulpehocken, Dec. 26, 1788. †

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage (20 by 30 feet) with a piazza, with a brick kitchen and lot of ground on which the ſame ſtands; ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet, between Shippen and Plumb-ſtreets, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with the privilege of a three feet wide alley; bounded eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by lot No. 4. weſtward by ground of Samuel Rhoads, and northward and partly weſtward by lots No. 2 and 3.

No. 2. A lot of ground, adjoining the above lot, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet, with the privilege of the aforeſaid alley; bounded eaſtward with George-ſtreet, northward by ground of the heirs of John Stagg, weſtward by ground of Joſeph Rhoads and lot No. 3, and ſouthward by lot No. 1, aforeſaid.

No. 3. A frame meſſuage, with a new two ſtory frame ſhop and lot of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, bounding on the back ends of lots No. 1 and 2; containing in front on Third-ſtreet 23 feet, and extending and continuing that breadth 80 feet eaſtward; thence 29 feet in breadth the diſtance of 20 feet on the north ſide of ſaid lot No. 3; bounded weſtward by Third-ſtreet, northward by ground of Joſeph Rhoads, eaſtward by lots No. 1 and 2, and ſouthward by ground of Samuel Rhoads; the above mentioned three lots are ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £ 15 15 0, payable to Joſeph Potts.

No. 4. A lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet aforeſaid, and adjoining lot No. 1; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and narrowing gradually at the weſt end to 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid, northward by lot No. 1, weſtward by Samuel Rhoads's ground, and ſouthwad by ground of James Hunter; ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. per annum, payable to ſaid James Hunter.

No. 8. A certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen and lot of ground; ſituate on the ſouth-weſt corner of George and Shippen-ſtreets; containing in front on Shippen-ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 41 feet; bounded on the north by Shippen-ſtreet, ſouthward by a three feet wide alley, weſtward by lot No. 9, and eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 9. A lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 41 feet; bounded northward by ſaid ſtreet, eaſtward by lot No. 8, ſouthward by a three feet wide alley, and weſtward by ground of the heirs of John Stagg.

No. 10. A two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground; ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth 30 feet; bounded eaſtward by ſaid ſtreet, ſouthward and weſtward by ground belonging to the heirs of John Stagg, and northward by the aforeſaid alley, being appurtenant to the laſt three deſcribed lots, and ſaid lots are ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 6 15 0 per annum, payable to the heirs of John Stagg, and a mortgage to the Loan-office for £ 136, and intereſt from the year 1774.

Alſo, the following lots of land, in a plan thereof marked and numbered as follows;

No. 1. Situate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Water-ſtreet; containing in breadth north and ſouth 16 feet and 10 inches, and extending in depth into the river Delaware; bounded northward by an alley of 12 feet wide, ſouthward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſq; eaſtward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, three lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 2, 3 and 4; ſituate contiguous to each other, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth in the whole 50 feet (that is to ſay, 16 feet and 8 inches each lot) and extending in depth into the river Delaware; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by lot No. 1, eaſtward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, four lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8, lying contiguous to each other, on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth in the whole 75 feet and 4 inches (that is to ſay, 18 feet and 10 inches each lot) and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſq; eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, and weſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet.

Alſo, ſix lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, lying contiguous to each other, on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet; containing in breadth in the whole 113 feet (that is to ſay, 18 feet and 10 inches each, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by Love-lane, eaſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet, and weſtward by lot No. 15.

Alſo, ſix other lots of ground, lying cotiguous to each other, on the north ſide of Love-lane; containing in breadth in the whole 108 feet (that is to ſay, 18 feet each lot) and in length or depth 112 feet, which ſaid ſix lots are numbered in ſaid plan, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by Love-lane, eaſtward by the aforeſaid lots No. 9 and 14, and weſtward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſquire: The whole of ſaid lots are ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent-charge of 167 dollars and five-pence: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of Robert Alliſon, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Reading, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 11th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, in the borough of Reading and county of Berks, three meſſuages and tenements, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Prince-ſtreet, in the ſaid borough, marked in the general plan thereof No. 297; bounded on the north by Richard-ſtreet, eaſtward by a 20 feet alley, ſouthward by a lot marked in the ſaid plan, No. 300, and weſtward by Prince-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet: Seized and taken in execution as late the eſtate of Joſeph Collier, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 10th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, inn-keeper, in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two meſſuages or tenements, and two tracts of land, one of them ſituate in Maxatany townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Sebaſtian Levan, Dewalt Wink and others, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; and the other of them ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of John Lardner and company, containing 600 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Keſling, and to be ſold, by ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of John Lattimer, Joſeph Horner, John Sterling, Arthur Lattimer and others; containing 159 acres and ſixty perches, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lattimer, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands late of James Lawſon, late land of John M'Michaels, late land of John Williamſon and vacant land; containing 113 acres, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of James Logan, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers have been appointed by the Hon. the Juſtices of the County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Philadelphia, to audit the Accounts and adjuſt the Demands of all the creditors of John Maſon, of the Northern-Liberties, Upholſterer, againſt whom a domeſtic attachment hath been iſſued and returned; and alſo to ſettle their ſhares of his whole eſtate---And that a meeting will be held for thoſe purpoſes at the houſe of John Stricker, inn-holder, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Callowhill-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſt. and Saturday, the 31ſt inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day; at which place and times the creditors of the ſaid John Maſon, are deſired to exhibit their reſpective accounts. Given under our hands this 9th day of January, 1789.

§ R. HARE,
JOHN BROWNE,
T. BRITTON.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the third day of the Second month next, at the late dwelling-houſe of ISAAC WILLIAMS, of Goſhen townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, about 21 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 127 acres of good land, near 20 acres of meadow, part of which is well watered, the upland good for grain or paſture, a conſiderable quantity of woodland; there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring, a frame barn, ſtables, a ſtone cart-houſe, and other outhouſes, ſeveral orchards of good bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſituation is very pleaſant, in a healthy part of the county.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, one other plantation, lying part in Goſhen and part in Williſtown townſhips, adjoining the above, containing about 110 acres of land, about 10 acres of good meadow, part of which watered by a good ſtream of water, and more may be made, the upland is good; there are on ſaid plantation a ſtone dwelling-houſe, and log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a well of water near the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water, a log barn, a good orchard of bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known at the time and place, by

ESTHER WILLIAMS, Executrix,
‡ ELLIS WILLIAMS, Executor.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view ſaid premiſes may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near to it. Thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Iſaac Williams, deceaſed, are deſired to make known the ſame to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame. Firſt Month 7th, 1789.

ALL perſons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Aſſignees.

Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will begin the ſale of the following property, belonging to the eſtate of JOSEPH DEANE; and continued from day to day until the whole be ſold.

No. 1. A Two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, 30 feet front, by 18 feet deep, has two rooms on a floor, compleatly finiſhed, with an elegant floored piazza, 30 by 14 feet. The lot on which it ſtands is 72 feet on Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and extending about 350 feet to low-water mark of the river; ſituate between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and between the middle and upper ferries; commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river for a conſiderable diſtance. A part of this lot is laid out in a garden, in which there are ſome fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence; the remainder is in meadow ground, and encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence.

2. A lot on the eaſt ſide of Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and oppoſite to the above, containing 108 feet front on Water-ſtreet, and extending 264 feet, with the ſame front on Front-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, in which there are ſundry fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence. There are on this lot a frame tenement, ſtable and chaiſe houſe.

3. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe on Germantown Main-ſtreet, a little above the ſix mile ſtone; has two rooms on a floor, garret, kitchen, and a work-ſhop under the houſe. Adjoining is a one-ſtory building, that has been occupied as a ſtore; back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaiſe-houſe and ſtable; in the cellar there is a ſpring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the Main-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half. There are two gardens, a ſmall orchard, and a piece of good meadow---ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 11 16ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and to a widow's dower of 7l. a year until her death.

4. A plantation and tract of land, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 56 acres, of which there are about ſix acres of meadow, and as much of woodland. On the premiſes there is a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, 40 by 20 feet, lately finiſhed, with two rooms on a floor; ſituate on the banks of the river Schuylkill, five miles from this city, and between the ſeats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires. This place commands a beautiful proſpect of the river, and has a valuable ſtone quarry convenient to the landing---ſubject to a ground-rent of 7 and 4 10ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and alſo to one fourth part of the annual income.

5. A plantation and tract of land in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 136 acres, of which there are about 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and about 60 acres of woodland. On the premiſes there is a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling, with two rooms on a floor, and a large new log barn; ſituate about 17 miles from this city, two from Norriſtown, and very convenient to ſeveral lime kilns.

6. A plantation and tract of land, in Hartford townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large proportion of meadow, watered by a ſtream running through it. On the premiſes there are a log dwelling houſe and barn; diſtant about 25 miles from this city, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 7 tenths buſhels of wheat per annum.

7. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Eaſton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep, encloſed with a boarded fence.

8. A tract of patented land, in late Bedford now Huntingdon county, containing 414 acres and an half, of which there are ſaid to be 150 acres cleared, a log dwelling houſe, ſpring houſe and barn; ſituate on the waters of Aughwick creek, in Clark's valley; has been on an improving leaſe for 10 years paſt.

9. Twenty-ſix tracts of patented land in late Weſtmoreland now Allegany county; ſituate about ſeven miles from the town of Pittſburg, one from the river Ohio, and oppoſite to Montour's, now General William Irwin's iſland, viz.

No. 104. *containing* 216 *acres and* 56 *perches with allowance.*

105.	206	20
106.	331	96
107.	349	80
110.	349	80
112.	349	80
113.	331	96
114.	237	8
119.	250	
120.	250	
121.	237	80
122.	237	80
123.	250	
124.	250	
125.	250	
126.	250	
127.	250	
128.	250	
129.	237	80
130.	237	80
131.	250	
132.	250	
191.	206	58
192.	206	58
195.	206	58
196.	206	58

10. 13666⅔ acres of patented land in Fayette county, Virginia; ſituate on a branch of the Kentucke river; was ſurveyed the 4th of May, 1784, in purſuance of ſundry land office treaſury warrants, iſſued the 28th of February, 1784.

11. A tract of land in Northampton county, containing 301 acres, was ſurveyed on a location, No. and dated the . The greateſt part of this land is ſaid to be a fine bottom, and will produce 200 acres of meadow ground.

12. A three ſtory brick houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and the third above Spruce-ſtreet; containing 20 feet front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extending in depth 111 feet, with the ſame front on Dock-ſtreet; on which front there is a new two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, 18 feet by 40 in depth. Both houſes are in tenantable repair, and now rent at £ 67 10 per annum; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of £ 12 and 24½ buſhels of wheat.

13. A two ſtory frame dwelling houſe and ſquare of ground; containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreet, and 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, with ſome excellent fruit trees; a pump with a well of good water near the door.

14. A lot of ground, containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreets, and 187 feet from Cheſnut towards Market-ſtreet; on which there are two brick-kilns, ſheds, &c. in compleat order for making of bricks.

15. Three lots of ground on the north weſt corner of Fourth and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 18 feet each on Fourth-ſtreet, by 92 feet deep.

16. One lot, corner of Spruce, Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 feet on Spruce-ſtreet, and 100 feet on Eighth-ſtreet, to a 20 feet alley.

17. Five lots ditto, adjoining on Spruce-ſtreet, between Delaware Eighth-ſtreet and Blackberry alley, and oppoſite to the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 and 19 front feet, each, by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley.

18. Four lots ditto, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 20 feet front each, and extending 197, with the ſame front on Blackberry alley.

19. Fifty-ſix lotts ditto, containing 370 feet from Locuſt to Walnut-ſtreet, and 396 feet from Delaware Twelfth to Thirteenth-ſtreet, the moſt of which has two fronts.

20. Fifty-ſix lots ditto, containing 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet, and 528 feet from Delaware Thirteenth-ſtreet to Broad-ſtreet, all of which have two fronts.

21. Twenty lots ditto, containing 602 feet from Race to Vine-ſtreets and 247½ feet between Schuylkill Second and Third-ſtreets. This is all high even ground, and commands a view of the river Schuylkill.

The following GROUND RENTS,

22. Iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 31 feet front, and 92 feet deep, on which there are two frame buildings---Granted to Godfrey Hoffman, at £ 19 7 6 per annum.

23. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 20 feet front by 92 feet deep, on which there is a frame workſhop---Granted to William M'Dowell, carpenter, at £ 9 per annum.

24. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 18 feet front by 92 feet deep---Granted to James Morris, at £ 8 2 per annum.

25. One lot ditto, on Delawere Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 32 feet front, by 197 feet deep to Blackberry alley, on which there are two frame tenements---Granted to Thomas Shields, at £ 12.

26. One lot ditto, on the north eaſt corner of Locuſt and Ninth-ſtreets, 29 feet on Locuſt-ſtreet, and 46 feet on Ninth-ſtreet, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to William Shepherd, at £ 5 8 9 per annum.

27. One lot ditto, adjoining the above on Ninth-ſtreet, forty-ſix feet front, and 29 feet deep, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to Richard Rice, at £ 5 8 9 per annum.

Plans of the foregoing property will be exhibited, and attendance given at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER and } Aſſignees.
ROBERT RALSTON,

Philadelphia, December 31, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of Sarah Sharp, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, one mile and a half from Kennet-Square, a young brown MARE, four years old, 13 hands three inches high, a large lump on the off ſide of her jaw. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ ROBERT CORKIN.

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